



## THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

On the shelf  
Why did Alfred Hitchcock hide five of his most famous films from public view? Spectrum investigates.



Off the peg  
Men's Fashion looks at the changing style of suits.

At the table  
The full list of cricket fixtures for 1984.

On the doorstep  
John Barry with a message for Moscow as cruise missiles come to Europe.

In the frame  
Computer Horizons offers another opportunity for pupils to win a computer for their school.

## EEC acts to enforce steel prices

Stringent controls on minimum EEC steel prices will be introduced next month in an effort to prevent illegal overproduction which, according to the European Commission, threatens the industry with collapse.

The measures include a system of deposits returned to produce only if the Commission is satisfied the steel has been sold in line with EEC policy.

## Reagan in DMZ

Massive security surrounded President Reagan's visit to the Korean Demilitarized Zone, the first US leader to do so.

Page 5

## Miners' ballot

The National Coal Board, to the anger of Mr Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, is preparing to ballot miners by post on ending their countrywide overtime ban.

Page 2

## Navy accused

Allegations that the Royal Navy has concealed the true cost of some projects will come under close scrutiny when ministers return to their desks today.

Page 2

## Andropov calm

Moscow remains unfurled over the Andropov health rumours, officials indeed hinting that the Soviet leader may reappear in public shortly.

Page 4

## Irish challenge

Sinn Fein is to contest the European Parliament election for the first time next year and if successful will take its seats.

Political role, page 2

## Ring of protest

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to call to protest against food price rises, announced at the weekend, which come into force on January 1.

Page 5

## Grenadians held

The United States Army is holding 140 Grenadians for interrogation at Point Salines detention centre, using 10ft by 10ft wooden crates as isolation cells.

Page 4

## McEnroe wins

John McEnroe won the Benson and Hedges singles championships at Wembley, beating Jimmy Connors 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 in the final. It is the fifth time McEnroe has won the championship in the last six years.

Page 18

Leader page 11  
Letters: Anglo-Irish Summit, from Professor C. O'Leary; the Dover Committee by Professor H. Lloyd-Jones; role of the Speaker by Robin Maxwell-Hyslop, MP; Leading articles: Argentina; Mosley; Features, pages 6, 7, 10; The case for cutting taxes; why TV will stay out of balance; Robin Cook, MP, on true blues who could be won by Labour; Anne Sofer's list; Spectrum: Voices from the Land of Israel; Modern Times: the style of Stephen Bayley; Obituary, page 12; Mr Tom Heron, Mr Edgar Graham

Home News	23	Law Report	12
Overseas	45	Parliament	12
Appellate	12	Press Round	24
Arts	8	Religion	12
Business	13-16	Science	12
Court	12	Sport	17-19
Crossword	24	TV & Radio	23
Diary	16	Theatre, etc	23
Events	24	Weather	24

## Battle looms over privatization of gas and electricity

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government is embarking on a wide-ranging review of privatization plans for the next five years which looks certain to lead to a clash between the Treasury and the Department of Energy over the future of the gas and electricity industries.

Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, is expected to come under strong pressure from Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to introduce greater competition into the industries, possibly including such radical options as breaking up British Gas and allowing private industry to sell gas direct to consumers.

The issue is likely to come to a head at a series of meetings between the Treasury and departments responsible for the nationalized industries which is planned for the next few weeks as part of an exercise to map out the Government's privatization programme for the rest of this Parliament.

Ministers at Transport, Energy and Trade and Industry are among those being asked to put forward options for how they

propose to introduce competition and private capital into the industries they control.

This exercise partly reflects the continuing central role of privatization in the Government's economic strategy, which was underlined two weeks ago in a speech by Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who is responsible for coordinating the privatization programme.

Whereas the Government raised less than £2,000m from denationalization and asset sales in its first four years, Treasury ministers believe that it could be possible to realize at least £10,000m from privatization in the next five years – particularly if the profitable gas and electricity industries are included.

But the exercise also reflects a determination to switch the emphasis away from simple change of ownership to genuine improvements in competition and efficiency.

While the Government is pressing ahead with its plan to float British Telecom on the Stock Exchange in October, it is sensitive to charges of having merely substituted a private monopoly for a public one, while doing little to promote competition in the industry.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

## Dispute cuts BBC viewing time

By David Hewson

BBC I closed down nearly an hour early last night at 11.50 pm because of the outside broadcast technicians' dispute, which could spread to other parts of the network later this week.

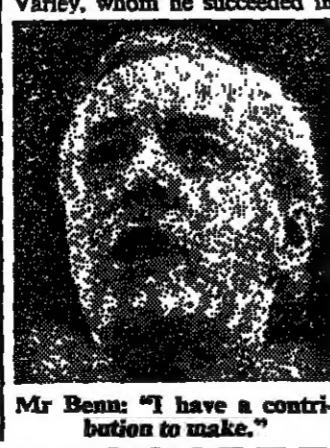
Officials and members of the Association of Broadcasting Staffs met over the weekend to discuss the corporation's threat to dismiss technicians who refuse to give an undertaking to work normally by Thursday.

Mr Paddy Leach, the union's assistant general secretary, said yesterday that consultations with union members in the regions were likely to continue until close to the expiry of the BBC deadline. The union is testing the level of support it is likely to receive among its 15,000 BBC members unaffected by the dispute if the dismissals go ahead.

It began in September over the demand by the ABS for late night payments for outside broadcast technicians returning home for assignments, and has increasingly disrupted BBC schedules. More than 400 technicians are suspended without pay.

A small number of outside broadcast technicians are still working, but the corporation faces serious disruption of its services this week. If there is no early settlement of the issue, the BBC will be looking anxiously to see if support for the technicians spreads.

The latest audience ratings show that the BBC is losing heavily to ITV. Average viewing of BBC 1 was down 5 per cent on the previous year for the week ending October 23. Both BBC channels could only manage a 45 per cent share of viewing time, 35 per cent of it on BBC 1, against ITV's 50 per cent and Channel 4's 5 per cent.



Mr Benn: "I have a contribution to make."

Mr Tony Wedgwood Benn, the most important figure in the Labour Party outside Parliament, said yesterday that he would be ready, if selected, to contest the by-election at Chesterfield when Mr Eric Varley retires.

He said: "I have a constituency." But he added that the decision on the Labour candidate would be made by the local party without outside pressure.

The Derbyshire miners are not the force they were when Mr Varley, the son of a miner and sponsored by the union, was first elected for Chesterfield in 1964. In 1962 there were about 28,000 Derbyshire miners; now there are only about 11,500.

It is some years since the miners had control of the Chesterfield Labour Party and Mr Benn will need support from engineering and white collar unions and party branches.

The Derbyshire miners' area executive is to meet on Wednesday to decide whether it wants to nominate a miner.

The executive committee of the Chesterfield constituency party will meet on Friday to discuss preparations for selecting a candidate. They are working in the belief that Mr Varley will resign his seat before Christmas and the by-election will be held before Easter.

Mr Heathfield also compared Mr Benn favourably with Mr Varley, whom he succeeded in

the Chesterfield constituency area executive is to meet on Wednesday to decide whether it wants to nominate a miner.

The executive committee of the Chesterfield constituency party will meet on Friday to discuss preparations for selecting a candidate. They are working in the belief that Mr Varley will resign his seat before Christmas and the by-election will be held before Easter.

Mr Varley served in the Cabinet throughout the Parliament of 1974 to 1979. He announced on Friday that he intended to leave the Commons at an early date to become executive deputy chairman of Coalite. His majority at the general election in June was 7,763 over the Conservatives, with the Liberal/Alliance candidate third.

Mr Benn was MP for Bristol South-East for 33 years but at the general election was beaten by the Conservatives for the new seat of Bristol East.

Mr Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.

In his speech two weeks ago, Mr Moore said that while the transmission and distribution of gas and electricity could be regarded as natural monopolies, electricity generation and the marketing and production of gas were not.

One privatization scheme – a management buyout at the National Bus Company – has already been rejected.

The future of the gas and electricity industries will pose similar issues of regulation and competition to those raised by the British Telecom flotation.

Sir Denis Cooke, chairman of British Gas, has fiercely resisted moves to break up the corporation.

This view – while it is thought to have won the support of Mr Walker – will be challenged by the Treasury.</p

## Terrorism continues as Sinn Fein heads for wider role in politics

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Provisional Sinn Fein has taken a tentative step towards lifting its ban on members taking their seats in the Dail.

But it has made clear that the violence will continue in spite of any increase in political activity.

Mr Gerry Adams, in his first presidential address to the movement, said the armed struggle was necessary and morally correct. He paid tribute to the "freedom fighters" of the IRA.

But he said the movement was not aiming to take over the Irish Republic and the strategy of revolutionary force had to be disciplined and constantly reassessed.

Mr Adams, who is MP for Belfast, West, had earlier opposed indiscriminate IRA action and said that "proper safeguards" should be taken to avoid civilian casualties.

But the Army, Royal Ulster Constabulary and Ulster Defence Regiment are within the movement as "legitimate targets".

That policy was emphasized on Saturday when an IRA rocket attack killed Constable Paul Clarke, and injured seven others at an RUC station in Carrickmore, Co Tyrone.

Constable Clarke, aged 29, the father of three children, was the fifth policeman to die in Northern Ireland in eight days.

The attack came within an hour of the unanimous endorsement of Mr Adams, aged 34, as Sinn Fein president.

## CND chief 'proud' to address communists

RUPERT MORRIS offers a glimpse of Britain's Communists in fractious congress yesterday at Hammersmith town hall.

Monsignor Kent, general secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was given a rapturous reception as guest of honour at the 38th Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain.

He declared himself "proud to have been invited and delighted to be able to accept".

Shortly afterwards he made a contribution to the day's main debate, on whether Marxism Today, the party's monthly journal, was ideologically acceptable. He found the publication "a stimulating, interesting journal".

The next debate was between the dominant Euro-Communists and the hard-line pro-Soviet faction, which believes the leadership is displaying dangerous revisionist tendencies.

The attack on the leadership was led by Mr Mick Costello, who accused the Euro-Communists of being "hampered by doubts about Marxist Leninism", while the Costello supporters were described by one delegate as "political dinosaurs".

However, Ms Sue Michie, from the Costello camp, warned that Marxism Today had

a move which sealed the ascendancy of young members from Northern Ireland who have achieved electoral success in the province.

Their dominance was also evident in the departure of Mr David O'Connell, the former IRA chief of staff, who was replaced as vice-president by a young trade unionist.

It is these young members who have argued for an end to "conspiratorial politics" in favour of open debate on the possibility of the movement rejecting abstentionism and entering the Dail as part of a plan to build support in the republic.

They want to develop the movement as a force for political and social change in the republic, using the "local involvement" tactics which have succeeded in Northern Ireland.

The chances of Sinn Fein members eventually taking their seats in the Dail increased after the conference agreed an motion allowing for debate on the movement's constitution.

It also voted against reaffirming the ban on discussion of abstentionism, but without the two-thirds majority necessary to alter the constitution.

The votes went against the advice of the Mr Ruairí Ó Bradaigh, the retiring president, who supported the strategy of fighting elections in Northern Ireland and the Republic, but said that to discuss taking the seats was unthinkable.

## New doubts on Reuter flotation

By David Walker

Sir Christopher Chancellor, former chief executive of Reuters, yesterday invoked the name of the eminent jurist Lord Goddard to support his argument that the news agency's trust document is an immovable obstacle to the proposed £1bn flotation of Reuters in the stock market.

Lord Goddard, as Lord Chief Justice, was involved in the drafting of Reuters' original trust deed in 1941 and was called on to approve changes in 1946 and 1950. This, Sir Christopher said, refuted the claim that altering the trust did not need high judicial approval.

Lawyers recently told Reuters' board that the trust agreement - on the joint ownership of Reuters by the Press Association and the Newspaper Publishers Association with a minority stake held by the Australian and New Zealand press associations - was merely an agreement among shareholders.

In a statement last week the Reuters board reported "useful progress" towards flotation.

But there are fears that a change in ownership could threaten Reuters' traditional independence.

Martin Jacques: "Accused of being a success"

become "divorced from the struggle" and was even distributed by W. H. Smith - that was the ultimate sellout to capitalism.

Mr Martin Jacques, editor of Marxism Today, said he stood accused, as one delegate put it, of running a successful magazine - Marxism Today has more than doubled its circulation in six years while the party's established daily paper, The Morning Star, continued to lose readers.

## Navy 'cover up' claims worry MP

By Our Defence Correspondent

That attempts to reorganize the Sea Systems Controllerate have encountered fierce resistance:

That up to £200m for research and development and other expenses were concealed by the Navy when ministers were deciding to place a contract with Marconi Underwater Systems to develop the Spearfish heavyweight torpedo.

Vice-Admiral Sir Ted Horlick, who retired earlier this year as Director General Ships, yesterday denied having written a memorandum saying that the auditors had shown no interest in the cost of the Northwood headquarters project and that it would be advantageous if that situation could be maintained.

He said the Northwood project had never been within his responsibility, and he had never communicated with any one on it.

It seems likely that the estimate of the cost escalation is broadly correct, but Sir Timothy Kitson, who was chairman of the House of Commons Defence Committee until he retired from Parliament at the last general election, said that when the committee visited the Northwood site about 18 months ago, it had been given no indication that the cost was "over the top".

The Defence Committee has in the past taken considerable interest in the Ministry of Defence's procurement procedures and it would not be surprising if it did so again in the wake of these disclosures.

When his sang froid proved too cool

Charm him with JANNEAU GRAND ARMAGNAC BRANDY  
Too good to keep to yourself



## Investigation into plane crash at hilltop

By Ronald Faux

Accident investigators yesterday were trying to discover why a twin-engined light aircraft making an approach through cloud to Dundee airport crashed into a hill west of the city. Two men on board died, but four others, including the pilot, survived when the Cessna 310 aircraft hit a 1,000ft heather-covered hilltop, 10 miles north-east of Perth at more than 100 mph.

The survivors spent the night in the open, until a rescue team found them and they were flown by helicopter to hospital in Dundee. Their condition was "satisfactory" yesterday but police and investigating officers were not allowed to question them.

The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Stuart Palmer, aged 29, of Shobdon, near Hereford, suffered two broken ankles and facial injuries. He is chief flying instructor at the Pembrokeshire Flying Club based at Haverfordwest, Dyfed, southwest Wales. A member of the club said yesterday that he was a highly experienced and meticulous pilot.

The aircraft, owned by Coventry Aviation and operated by Wiltshire Flying Club, had flown north from Gatwick carrying a party of Swiss curling enthusiasts who were bound for Aberdeen.

On a nondirectional radio beacon four and a half miles from the runway end.

The Cessna is understood to have overflown the beacon in the correct way and to have begun the tear-shaped flight path that should have brought it safely below cloud level and in sight of the runway lights. A specialist in instrument flying said that at the far point of the "tear" the aircraft should have been at 2,240 ft. Instead, it had struck the top of Frankly Den Hill, which is little more than 1,000 ft and was covered in mist at the time.

Rescue teams were alerted on Friday night after contact with the aircraft had been lost, but it was not until early on Saturday morning that cries for help were heard near the summit of the hill.

The aircraft had come from Goodwood Airfield.

## The Army's human factors: 1

### How to fight without sleep

How can the Army ensure that the military machine fits the man? RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, in the first of two articles, looks at the work of the Army Personnel Research Establishment which tries to take the human factor into account.

The answers to such questions, fascinating in themselves, are crucially important for battlefield commanders.

As the Falklands conflict neared its climax last year, one of the British commanders' main concerns was for how long the forces ashore could endure the great hardships in which they were living without losing their fighting efficiency.

The Army Personnel Research Establishment, at Farnborough in Hampshire, provides information on which commanders can base such judgment. At any time the APRE has about 80 research projects on human factors of the military machine.

Its work ranges from helping to design the most effective internal layout of a tank for the crew, assessing the effects of noise, determining standards of physical fitness and reviewing officer selection procedures.

In a modern conventional battle which can last a fortnight or more, often in a harsh climate, as in the Falklands, one of the main deprivations will often be loss of sleep. The APRE has been researching that problem for several years.

In one experiment, three platoons were engaged on a

one-day exercise living in the open in unseasonably bad weather in Northumberland.

One platoon was not allowed to sleep, another was allowed 1½ hours sleep every 24 hours, and the other 3 hours sleep a day. All the men were volunteers and were allowed to drop out when they wished, or if medical and other observers thought it was necessary.

All the platoon which was kept without sleep dropped out after their fourth sleepless night, although observers concluded that they had ceased to be militarily effective after the third night.

Of the platoon limited to 1½ hours sleep, 39 per cent has withdrawn after five nights. About half completed the nine-day exercise, although it was estimated that those who completed the course had been effective for only six days.

In a regime of three hours sleep nearly everybody finished, as well as retaining their effectiveness throughout the whole exercise.

It was found that sleep deprivation affected mental

ability and mood, but that the physical effect was much less.

In rifle-firing tests throughout the exercise it was found that speed of reaction to fleeing targets declined markedly. But even very tired men could concentrate enough to fire a group of shots into a small target area as possible with very little loss of accuracy.

Another trial, conducted in laboratory conditions, showed that where men were limited to four hours' sleep every 24 hours it made little difference whether it came in one unbroken period of sleep, or four periods of one hour.

Although there had been fears that men would become aggressive and unpredictable as they tired, it was found in the field tests that they became more friendly and docile, and resigned to the situation.

Increasingly strong bonds of companionship developed among the men, and their n.c.os and officers reported that they had had to adopt a much more relaxed style of leadership than normal.

Tomorrow: Fit to Fight

## EEC unveils steel price curbs to end overproduction

Tough controls on minimum steel prices will be introduced next month to prevent illegal high-grade steel, which is covered by price controls, from being sold as "seconds", which are not covered by any price control.

Producers of certain steel products will be required to put down a deposit of £27 a ton. The main product involved is hot rolled coil, for which the minimum reference price is to be dropped from £21.2 to £18.7 a ton.

The deposit will be returned after a month if the commission verifies that the steel was sold in line with new minimum prices.

The commission has ruled through the new measures because it believes that without them the industry will collapse because of over production by companies trying to make up what they are losing through low prices.

Viscount Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, said that the commission also proposed to end what he called "fraud being perpetrated by the abuse of seconds".

## Coal board presses for pits ballot

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is preparing to take on miners' union leaders by ending their nationwide overtime ban through a £60,000 secret postal ballot of Britain's 180,000 pit workers.

As the industrial action by the National Union of Mineworkers enters its third week today, top NCB managers are working on a three-option strategy for a swift resolution of the dispute over their "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the coal board, is considering whether he should withdraw the offer, impose it without the agreement of the union, or hold a secret postal ballot of the men to secure their approval.

He has privately said that he would prefer to "give democracy a helping hand" by organizing the poll that NUM leaders last week refused to hold despite management's pleasure and some evidence of rank-and-file dissatisfaction with the overtime ban.

Disclosure of the ballot plan brought a rapid and hostile response from Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, last night. He described it as "blatant interference within an independent democratic trade union."

Mr MacGregor's successor went over the heads of union leaders to win approval for his "survival plan" for British Steel. He has been advised that it will not be easy to repeat that success with the miners.

However, managers in the coalfields are reporting growing resentment against the NUM as the limited industrial action begins to bite into wages.

The board is not prepared to wait until December 8, the date of the next NUM executive meeting, before reacting unilaterally.

If action is put off until after that date, Mr MacGregor's advisers say, resentment currently being shown against the union could shift quickly into hostility towards the board.

## Farmers in court fight with potato board

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As the last of this year's main potato crop is gathered into store, lawyers are preparing for a confrontation on whether British growers are being denied free and fair access to their own market.

Last year Mr Bob Robertson, a Kent farmer, failed to persuade a county court judge that he should not be forced to pay a £516 levy to the Potato Marketing Board.

Mr Robertson and his colleagues in the Potato Growers' Action Group are now considering whether they can afford to proceed with the case in the Court of Appeal. It is due to be heard on December 5 and could cost them up to £100,000.

The challenge to the board began in February 1981, with the formation of the group, of which Mr Robertson is joint

### Correction

Plaintiffs who want summonses served on debtors will no longer be able to choose to have them served by bailiffs under economics planned by the Lord Chancellor's Department. They will be served by post, and not by bailiff as stated in *The Times* on November 11.

**Overseas selling prices**

- Australia 25c Belgium B fls 80 Canada 25c Denmark Dkr 7.50 France 5.20 Greece Dr 1000 Germany DM 2.200 Italy 1.200 Republic 1000 India 2.200 Luxembourg L 1.200 Norway Kr 7.50 Pakistan Rs 12 Portugal Esc 1.000 Sweden 5.000 Switzerland Fr 1.000 Sweden Kr 1.000 USA \$1.50 Yugoslavia Din 100

**Police to over-hire**

Can You Remember The Details Of Your Last Business Conversation?

Do You Have Proof Of Verbal Commitment?

VANCEREAD can provide protection and proof of every business or personal conversation.

\* Briefcase recorders \* Micro miniature pocket recorders

\* Super long 24 hour recorders \* The First British Telephone Answered telephone recorder

VANCEREAD 62 Southwark St, London SE1 0LJ Tel: 01-730 0223 Telex: 8814799

For further information contact Mr Tariq

## Prince Andrew describes loneliness and horror of the Falklands

Prince Andrew described yesterday his experiences in the Falklands conflict, including the "horrible" moment when he saw the Atlantic Conveyor destroyed by an Exocet missile.

In an interview with David Frost on TV-am, the prince said that he had felt a certain amount of loneliness between his missions as a Royal Navy helicopter pilot.

"You tend to become a sort of zombie. All you do is eat, sleep and fly. I had an awful lot of time to myself, sitting in my cabin and now and then ducking the odd missile."

"The worst thing was actually the destruction of everything," Prince Andrew said.

"I saw the Atlantic Conveyor hit, and seeing the bits and pieces that rained around... there were splashes in the water about a quarter of a mile away."

"It was an experience I shall never forget. It's still a vivid memory imprinted on my brain. It will be there for a very long time - horrific."

Asked whether his Falklands experience had helped shape his character, the prince replied: "That is a very difficult question to answer. I think being shot at is the most



Prince Andrew: "No candle-lit dinners."

it remained. It was sold as a hulk and used for storage and towed to Bristol in 1970.

The prince, who is 23, was not asked directly about his personal life, but he acknowledged that there were "a lot of stories" running around. "Dare I say that I deny few."

David Frost raised the subject of intrusion by photographers and suggested that they might destroy "candle-lit atmospheres". Prince Andrew replied that there were "no candle-lit atmospheres" to destroy.

In his own photography, he said he ensured that he did not indulge in the same "hassing" of his family when he took pictures of them.

"It's great fun, and they do get slightly annoyed and complain bitterly that I am getting more and more like a pressman. But I don't do anything intrusive."

Having remarked that loneliness was a theme of his photography, the Prince was asked whether he himself was something of a loner.

"I am a recluse," Prince Andrew replied. "I don't think I am lonely. I try to keep out of people's way and I try to avoid the press."

## Museum 'a victim of its success'

After three weeks in operation, Glasgow's Burrell Museum is in chaos because of too many visitors.

By last night, 75,000 people had toured the £20m building, making it nearly the busiest museum or gallery in Britain.

A report has been made for the governing committee. "It is a victim of its own success," the chairman, Mr Charles Davison, said.

The main problems are in the restaurant and bars, which are served by one narrow staircase.

Mr Tom Malarkey, the city's halls and theatres director, said: "People fighting their way down meet people fighting their way up."

Emergency exits cannot be used because they are linked to an elaborate electronic security system.

In the restaurant snacks only are being served until the number of diners slacken off.

The dishwasher can handle 200 sittings an hour, but the restaurant is doing 800.

One of the two computer-controlled units which maintain constant temperature and humidity, has been out of action since the official opening last month.

Mr Davison said yesterday: "Now we want to make sure that every defect is listed and remedied. No contractor is going to be allowed to walk away from this job."

## Man who called police is shunned

A lorry driver is being shunned by the people in his home village of Abercwymbo, Mid-Glamorgan, because he helped to put three burglars behind bars.

Mr Gordon Williams, aged 33, said: "My life has been hell. I have had anonymous phone calls and people on the street are calling me a grass. Even my friends at the pub won't talk to me."

Mr Williams called the police after noticing three men lurking suspiciously near his mother's home. His descriptions led to their being jailed for a number of burglaries.

He now says he will refuse to accept a £20 reward given by the judge.

Mr Williams, of Jenkins Street, said: "They can keep their £20. When the cash comes it is going straight back. No disrespect to the judge but he could not have understood the circumstances properly."

"I am not responsible for jailing these people. I was only worried about my mother. I have been rewarded for something I have not done and I am not going to take it."

## Police to visit prisoner over 'hit-man' claims

Ronald Waldron, aged 48, the convicted child killer, will meet police officers this week in prison to discuss allegations that he killed 25 people, 19 of them as a "hit man" for Arab terrorists and the IRA. He will be interviewed by detectives in the presence of Mr Rex Makin, his new solicitor, who said yesterday that his client would cooperate fully.

Waldron was sentenced to life imprisonment last week at Liverpool Crown Court for murdering his nephew aged five and for the attempted murder of the boy's mother.

Mr Makin said last night: "Mr Waldron has dismissed his solicitor, Mr Alexander Calverley."

"It will be recalled that my client

## Millionaire backs Greek tours firm

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

London-based Olympic Holidays, one of the largest tour operators into Greece, has secured new financial backing of about £1m, which will enable it to carry through development plans.

The new backer is an international multi-millionaire friend of Mr Basil Mantzos, chairman and chief executive of Olympic Holidays (it has no connection with Olympic Airways).

Olympic Holidays brochures for next year are being brought out on December 8, rather later than usual and prices will be 11 per cent lower than the past year.

The company has a big investment in computerization which makes it capable of carrying around 200,000 holidaymakers in a year, substantially more than at present. That is why Olympic is aiming for likely expansion. Mr Mantzos will

## National canvass on straw fires

More than 7,500 parish, town and community councils in England and Wales are to be canvassed in an attempt to resolve the straw burning issue, the National Association of Local Councils said yesterday.

The Association has written to all 44 of its county associations seeking a countryside evaluation so that solutions can be suggested where the impact of straw burning is considerable.

Among the suggestions already made are an outright ban, the need to enforce by-laws, the strengthening of the farmers' own straw burning code, and a call for publicity on the effect of burning on hedges, trees and wildlife.

The difficulties to road users caused by dense smoke and the nuisance of the fallout of soot and ash will be considered.

The burdens on rural fire brigades will also be investigated.



Mr Thompson at the wheel of his replica Bentley.

## Bentley hobby becomes big business

Mr Frank Thompson's hobby could turn into a profitable business. He hopes to produce six replica vintage Bentleys next year for sale at £32,000 each.

Mr Thompson, who owns the Spinning Wheel public house on Paignton seafront, in Devon, has bought enough land from Torbay council on Yelbury industrial estate to build 18 small factory units.

Eight of them will be used to make replica Bentleys, providing employment and training for local unemployed teenagers.

Mr Thompson said yesterday that his first hand-finished car had taken 4,000 hours to build and that two more were under construction.

"These cars will be turned out exactly as they were in 1925."



Time lords (left to right): William Hartnell, the first Doctor Who, and his successors, Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee, Tom Baker and Peter Davison.

## Time traveller clocks up 20 years

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

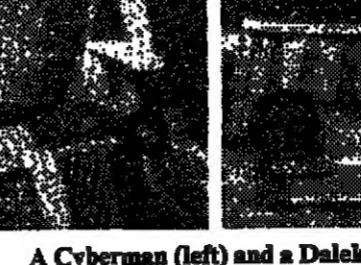
Doctor Who celebrates 20 years on British television this month. Having survived several waves of Daleks and Cybermen, the more dangerous attention of Mrs Mary Whitehouse, and four physical regenerations (also known as cast changes) only two characteristics of the original remain: its immense popularity and the singular ability of the scenery to move every time an actor bumps into it.

Worship of the Tardis, the Doctor's time machine which, through a happy malfunction of 1963, remains fixed in the guise of a police telephone box, is by no means restricted to the inhabitants of the British living room.

The programme has been sold to 54 countries and seen by an international audience of 100 million. In the past three years, it has been discovered by that most voracious of viewing nations, the United States, and it is there that the anniversary will be celebrated most spectacularly.

Small conventions of Doctor Who fanatics have been run-

ning throughout the year, but on November 26 the event termed "the ultimate celebration" starts in Chicago. All four surviving Doctors: Patrick Troughton, Jon Pertwee, Tom Baker, and Peter Davison, will be there, accompanied by about 15 of the assistants who have aided and abetted the Doctor through the years. The producer for the past four years, John Nathan-Turner, will also attend. A twentieth anniversary



A Cyberman (left) and a Dalek

duce a new Doctor, Colin Baker.

"Unlike many programmes that have limited storylines, we have the freedom to move from historic stories to fantastic ones as we please. I cannot see any reason why we should not do another 20 years."

Fantasy programmes have a tendency to attract diehard audiences. The American series *Star Trek* has dedicated groups of "Trekkies" throughout the world. Apart from breakfast television, the programme which provoked the largest number of viewers' letters to the BBC last year was one which was not shown: *Blitz's Seven*, a space rival to the Doctor. The Corporation received 2,007 letters demanding more of the programme, many of them part of an organized lobby, according to the BBC.

But nothing has spawned a commercial empire to match that of the Doctor.

The Doctor's most scarifying foes, the Daleks, will be returning to the fray in the new series. Since he has exterminated them 13 times in the past 20 years, they ought to receive some award for longevity, too.

## Many pubs admitting children, guide says

By a Staff Reporter

Public houses throughout Britain are breaking the law by admitting children into bars, *The Good Pub Guide* says today.

The guide's editor, Mr Alasdair Aird, says that of more than 1,100 public houses selected for the guide, nearly two thirds admitted children, although by law anyone under 15 is banned from a bar serving alcohol.

The guide, published by the Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, calls for children to be allowed in at the landlord's discretion, or for the law to be enforced.

It says: "In practice, in many places individual publicans allow children (with a responsible adult, of course) into virtually any part of the pub, while in other places the police, interpreting and enforcing the law strictly, stop this. Either way, the law should surely have the same effect everywhere".

It criticizes pubs which no longer make sandwiches, "the ideal pub snack". And it says that the cheapest beer in Britain can be found in Lancashire.

Other places where a pint should not cost much more than 50p are, in order of cheapness, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire, Cumbria, Cornwall, Shropshire, Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. The most expensive beer is in London.

Four public houses receive the guide's top rating of three stars, meaning that they could not be better. They are the Fleece, Bretforton, Hereford, and Worcester; the Three Chimneys, near Biddenden, Kent; the Yew Tree, Cauldon, Staffordshire; and the White Horse, near Petersfield, Hampshire.

*The Good Pub Guide* (Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £6.95).

## Tipping 'blot on hotel industry'

Charging for service and touting for tips in hotels and restaurants has become "institutionalized" begging or extortion" and should be abolished, *The Good Hotel Guide* says today.

Next year the guide plans to use a special insignia to denote hotels which are keen to see tipping and service charges abolished.

*The Good Hotel Guide* (Consumers' Association and Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95).

## Screen-touch control comes to video

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Video technology will make an important commercial advance today, with the announcement of Europe's first big order for an "interactive" videodisc system, combining a disc player and microcomputer.

The new Labour majority on Liverpool City Council abolished the post of Lord Mayor in May and the new council chairman refused to use the coach and horses for civic ceremonies.

So far this year £15,000 has been spent keeping the horses stabled and employing two grooms to look after them.

Opposition Liberal councillors accuse Labour of dragging its feet and say the horses should be either used or retired to a farm.

Councillors will consider a report on the future of the horses meeting of the general services committee this month.

The chairman, Mr Peter Lloyd, said the report had been held up by the various departments working on it.

The top attractions in 1983 were:

Culzean Country Park	268,215
Culzean Castle	161,119
Glen Coe	152,320
Indoor Games Garden	107,592
Culzean Visitor Centre	67,020
Giffnockton Visitor Centre	52,000
Bannockburn Heritage Centre	74,425
Brodick Castle and Garden	54,025
Falkland Palace and Garden	53,125
Falkland Palace	50,025

The Army admitted yesterday that soldiers had dug up the site of a Roman-British settlement at Chisenbury Warren on Salisbury Plain.

The site, a scheduled monument, was defaced by about 34 large holes averaging about 10ft in diameter.

An Army spokesman expressed regret for the incident, which happened in the last few weeks, and said the holes had been filled in again.

Mr Burke, aged 59, was previously the bank's managing director between 1970 and 1982.

Eight of them will be used to make replica Bentleys, providing employment and training for local unemployed teenagers.

Mr Thompson said yesterday that his first hand-finished car had taken 4,000 hours to build and that two more were under construction.

"These cars will be turned out exactly as they were in 1925."

Speaking from his home in Hightown, north Merseyside, Mr Calverley said: "Everything done or said was done or said on Mr Waldron's express instructions."

"It will be recalled that my client

had admitted to police, multi-murders, including the killing of Susan Maxwell.

"Apart from the murder 28 years ago of Billy Bryce in Scotland, Mr Waldron states he has been involved in no other murder, although he confirms he was in the pay of extremist organizations he says he was not directly involved in any political assassination or killing."

"The police will now be aiming to deal officially with the allegations that have been made that he was involved in IRA and terrorist killings."

Mr Thompson said yesterday that his first hand-finished car had taken 4,000 hours to build and that two more were under construction.

"These cars will be turned out exactly as they were in 1925."

Speaking from his home in Hightown, north Merseyside, Mr Calverley said: "Everything done or said was done or said on Mr Waldron's express

## The royal tour

# Queen fulfils a promise and returns to Treetops after 31 years

From Alan Hamilton, Nyeri, Kenya

The Queen yesterday fulfilled a promise of 31 years ago. She came back to Treetops, where she spent the night of February 5, 1952, blissfully unaware of her father's death at Sandringham.

Her return was more duty than pleasure, for the memories it stirred can only have been unhappy. She appeared apprehensive and uneasy, caring to stay no longer than necessary, arriving 10 minutes late but leaving on time.

The Treetops she knew, a simple hide of three bedrooms and a chemical toilet set in a giant fig tree overlooking a waterhole, was burnt to the ground by the Maasai in 1954. It has been replaced by a modern 38-bedroomed hotel or stilt.

On her last visit, it is recorded, when she stayed awake all night, she saw 47 elephants. Yesterday there were none, only half a dozen warthogs, several baboons, two gazelles leaping with consummate grace in the distance, and three prowling Cape buffaloes wagging their ears and looking exceedingly nasty.

The Queen spent a few minutes on the hotel roof inspecting the sunlit scene. "Oh look, Philip, buffalo!", she said to the Duke of Edinburgh.

## Anxious to please in Bangladesh

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in Dhaka today, they will find that a good deal of whitewashing has been going on. New tarmac is being laid on the road from the airport and flowers are being planted in newly-built houses.

The soldiers, who seized power from the elected President two years ago, are anxious to present their regime in as good a light as possible, and to be fair, there are many regimens which have behaved in more repressive fashion.

Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, who was the chief of army staff and is now the chief martial law administrator, has been ruling with something like the acquiescence of the Bangladeshi people.

Unlike his opposite number in Pakistan, his martial law courts are not handing out sentences of flogging and heavy fines on political agitators. The only people in his jails are those

"Darling, look, he's wallowing". The buffalo proceeded with his bath in the orange muddied waters of the pool, oblivious of the royal gaze.

The Duke of Edinburgh remarked on the absence of trees compared with the thick cover that had clothed the edges of the pool in 1952. The elephants, it was explained to him, had eaten them all, anxious for food to accompany their drink.

The Queen signed the visitors' book and cut a commemorative cake, but ignored the brass plaque recording the circumstances of her last visit. She and the Duke were then invited to walk round the pool to the site of the old hide, now no more than a charred stump, so that press and television cameramen, after much negotiation with Palace officials, could capture an historic picture.

"Oh dear," said the Queen, as she was guided downstairs to the pool. The royal person was guarded and guided past the snarls of giant elephant droppings by Mr Richard Fickett, a game warden bearing eight bullets and a double-barrelled elephant gun of 1912 vintage, and a small group of soldiers ready to throw stones at

anything that came too near, be it buffalo or cameraman.

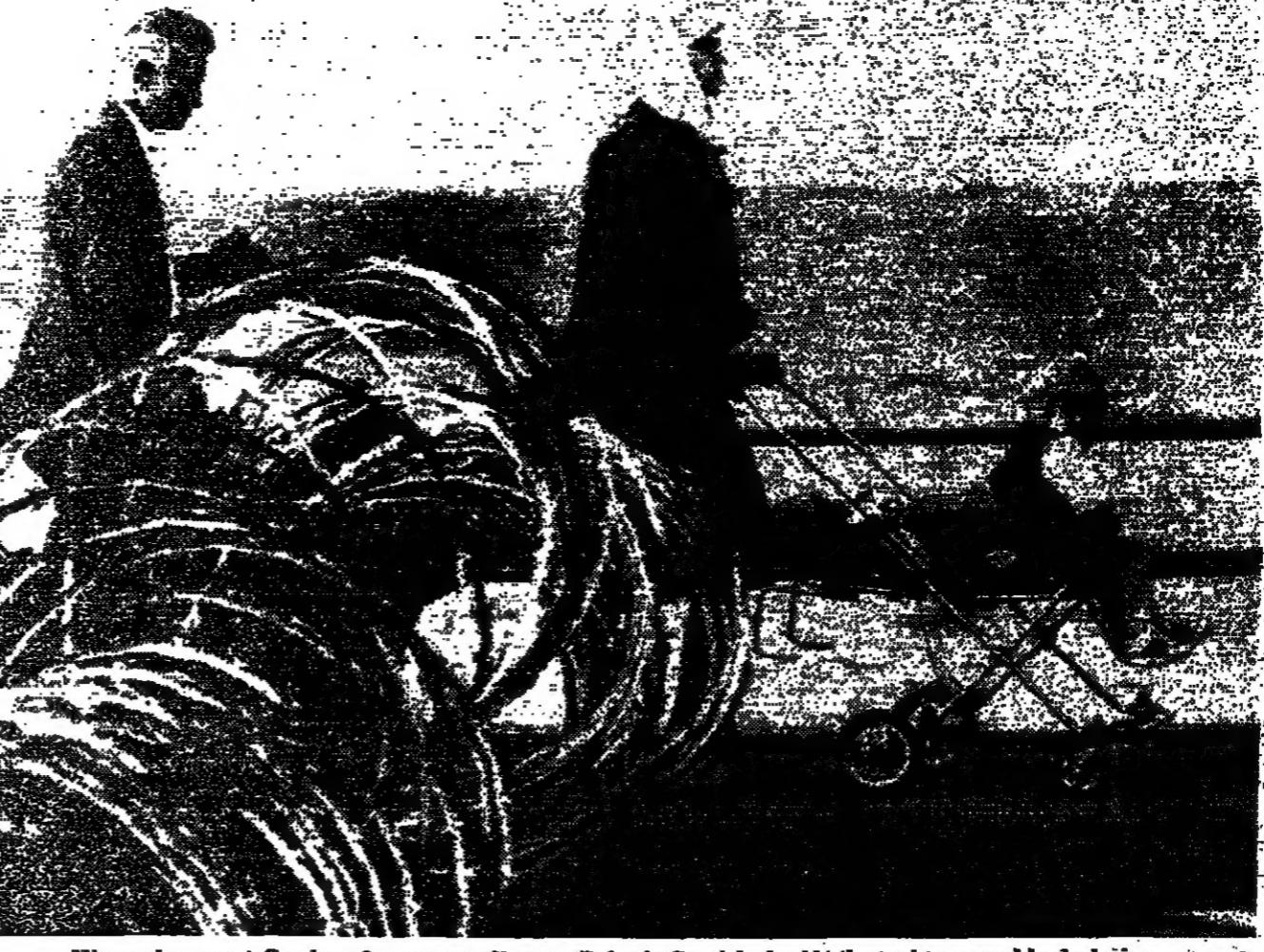
Of much greater significance than the near-stunt of Treetops was the Queen's arrival in private on Saturday at Sagana Lodge, a beautiful stone and cedar country house given to her by Kenya as a wedding present, which she handed back at independence in 1963.

It was here, on her return from Treetops, at 2.45 in the afternoon of February 6, 1952, that she learned of her accession to the throne.

She returned to Sagana Lodge 31 years later in the late afternoon to a breathtaking view, as the bonnet of cloud that usually caps Mount Kenya, 20 miles away astride the Equator, drifted aside to reveal the 17,000ft peak in sunny sunlit glory.

Sagana has been altered and enlarged, but the Queen was still able to recognize much of it. And she met a gardener who had helped her to plant two trees on her last visit. To mark her return, she planted another.

It was the properly private moment of her return. She and the Duke dined with only a few close members of their household; for a few quiet hours the Kenyan hosts and the press turned their backs on a deeply personal occasion.



War and peace: A Sunday afternoon stroll along Beirut's Corniche beside the tanktraps and barbed wire.

## Rumsfeld sent to mediate in Lebanon

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's newly-appointed special envoy, was on his way to the Middle East yesterday for talks with Arab and Israeli leaders aimed at defusing the explosive situation in Lebanon since the recent bomb attacks against American, French and Israeli military headquarters.

Congress has voted to stop all US aid to Syria because of that country's hostile attitude towards America. The vote means that Syria will not now receive the \$125m (£25m) earmarked for it in the Foreign Aid Bill which Congress passed on Saturday.

As in the case of his two predecessors - Mr Philip Habib and Mr Robert McFarlane - the State Department has not

released details of Mr Rumsfeld's itinerary in advance.

However, he is expected to have talks with the leaders of Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

It is his first visit to the region since his appointment at the beginning of this month.

His most important meeting will be with President Assad of Syria who has so far turned down American attempts to persuade him to withdraw 40,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon. Relations between Washington and Damascus have been severely strained because of the US belief that Syria was partly responsible for blowing up the US Marine headquarters in Beirut, which killed 239 US servicemen.

As his trip to the Middle East means that it is now most

unlikely the US will take retaliatory action over the bombing of the Marines headquarters while Mr Rumsfeld is in the region.

The Foreign Aid Bill contains a new provision which forbids giving foreign aid to any country which the President rules "is engaged in a consistent pattern of opposition to the foreign policy of the United States".

As usual, Israel receives the lion's share of the \$11,500m in foreign aid package. Its 1984 allocation amounts to \$1,760m in economic assistance and a further \$850m in arms loans.

Egypt is the second largest recipient with \$750m in economic aid and \$465m in military assistance.

Moscow (AFP and AP) - The Salyut 7 space station, carrying two cosmonauts since June 21, was successfully refuelled by the Progress 18 supply craft which docked with it on October 22. (See report in answer to Western speculation.) The cargo ship's propulsion unit was also used to adjust Salyut's flight path.

## Russians lose no sleep over Andropov

Moscow - Soviet officials are insisting that there is no cause for alarm over the health of President Andropov, and they say he may make a public appearance soon to calm speculation (Richard Owen writes).

According to some reports the Kremlin is considering making a public statement about the Soviet leader's health. He is believed to have undergone a kidney operation, although Soviet officials insist he has been suffering from a cold.

The nervousness which seized Western money markets on Friday after a rumour that Mr Andropov had died was reflected in Moscow, which was much more unperturbed with the deep blanket of snow immobilizing it.

## Peking editors removed

Peking (Reuters) - Seven editors of China's most influential newspaper, the Communist Party's *People's Daily*, have been forced out of office in an intensification of an anti-liberal campaign, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said Mr Hu Jiewei, the paper's director for about a year, had "retired" and that a leading ideologist, Mr Wang Ruochi, had been dismissed after a long-standing row with Mr Hu Yaobang, the party-leader, over the sensitive issue of purging diehard leftists.

## Salyut refuelled

Moscow (AFP and AP) - The Salyut 7 space station, carrying two cosmonauts since June 21, was successfully refuelled by the Progress 18 supply craft which docked with it on October 22. (See report in answer to Western speculation.) The cargo ship's propulsion unit was also used to adjust Salyut's flight path.

## Casino arrests

Milan (AP) - The Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Campione d'Italia, one of the four towns whose casinos were raided last Thursday by police looking for "dirty money", were arrested on corruption charges at the weekend.

## Nuclear need

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan is preparing an ambitious nuclear power programme to meet its energy needs, the Water and Power Minister announced. Four or five nuclear plants of 900 megawatt capacity each were needed.

## Deadly peaks

Katmandu (Reuters) - The season's death toll in the Himalayas rose to 21, with the fatal fall of a Japanese mountaineer Chikuro Chin on Dhaulagiri One. Nineteen died in 1979, the previous worst season since the area was opened to foreigners in 1949.

## Gun and mortar battle on Honduran frontier

From Alan Tomlinson, Cifuentes, Honduras

Honduran and Nicaraguan border guards have fought a four-hour gun and mortar battle, the most serious incident yet in a series of exchanges along their 500-mile frontier.

Both countries gave conflicting versions of how the fighting started. The Hondurans said a foot patrol was attacked by Sandinista troops while Nicaragua said its soldiers came under mortar fire first.

The battle took place at the remote frontier post of Cifuentes in the El Paraíso province of Honduras on Friday. Previous exchanges have been much briefer and often the result of Nicaraguan soldiers pursuing anti-Sandinista Contras back over the border.

All was quiet again over the weekend when I visited Cifuentes and other villages in the zone. Soldiers of the Honduras Sixth Battalion seemed relaxed and jovial.

The winding mountain road is often mined. A number of peasants have been killed recently and earlier this year two American journalists died when they drove over a landmine. Their burnt-out car still lies in a ditch by the side of the dirt track.

There was no sign of the Contras, who in the past have used Cifuentes as a staging post.

The winding mountain road is often mined. A number of peasants have been killed recently and earlier this year two American journalists died when they drove over a landmine. Their burnt-out car still lies in a ditch by the side of the dirt track.

Claims by Contra leaders that their camps are established in Nicaragua itself provoke scepticism among correspondents in Tegucigalpa, the Honduras capital.

## MBA CLASS

If you are aiming for a career in senior management your next move could be to join the Masters Course at Manchester Business School. The programme has won international recognition for its project-based approach and its graduates are sought out by top company recruiters.

## CHECK FOR YOURSELF

If you would like to talk informally with MBS staff about the ways in which an MBA could fit in with your career strategy, come along at any time between 4.30 - 7.00 pm to the

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL, REGENCY STREET,

CAMBRIDGE - TUESDAY, 15 NOVEMBER 1983

DORCHESTER HOTEL, PARK LANE,

LONDON - WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 1983

Manchester Business School

Booth Street West, Manchester M15 6PB Tel: 061-273 8228 Ext. 152

## Trudeau initiative for reducing tension

From John Best, Ottawa

M Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, called yesterday for the early establishment of a forum in which global limits on strategic arms would be set for all five nuclear weapons states.

The idea was part of a four-point programme for reducing East-West tensions which the Prime Minister unveiled at a Liberal Party fund-raising luncheon in Montreal.

Another element in the programme calls for a ban on the testing and deployment of high altitude anti-satellite weapons systems.

## Woman may join Swiss Cabinet

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Mrs Lilian Uchtenhagen, aged 55, a Zurich MP, has been chosen by the Swiss Socialist Party as its candidate for a vacant Cabinet seat in the coalition Government.

This is the first time in Swiss history that a woman has been nominated for such a post. As one of the seven Cabinet ministers, she would take her turn in assuming the presidency of the Confederation for a 12-month period.

Mrs Uchtenhagen, who has been an MP since 1971, obtained 31 votes, the necessary minimum at a meeting of the party committee.

It is by no means certain, however, that she will be accorded majority support when her nomination is put to Parliament on December 7.

While Swiss women secured the vote 14 years ago, men are far from regarding women as equal even if, according to a recently-timed opinion poll, 57 per cent of the Swiss think it is time for a woman to enter the Cabinet.

Another 90 Grenadians associated with the overthrown People's Revolutionary Army walked to freedom from their tent prisons at the US-run Point Salines detention centre yesterday, leaving behind 140 men whose importance and role remains clouded.

They have been divided into four groups based on an assessment by interrogation officers of their likely seniority in the regime of Maurice Bishop, the assassinated Prime Minister, and in the subsequent brief military dictatorship.

People whom the authorities want to keep isolated from time to time spend periods in 10ft by 10ft wooden crates constructed by the US military since the invasion on October 25. There are apertures for air, and when the lone occupant wants to visit the lavatory he waves a small flag at his guards. Without talking to anybody he is marched off, escorted into the lavatory and taken straight back.

According to US military officials, a prisoner will normally spend no more than 24 hours in one of the crates, which bear the official name of "isolation facilities". There are 10 of them. Only one man, said to be a persistent troublemaker among fellow-prisoners, has spent more than a day in one of the crates. He was let out after 36 hours.

There were originally 1,800 members of the People's Revolutionary Army and the unpaid militia who gave themselves up under an amnesty after the Americans landed and secured control of the island.

US military intelligence personnel, some wearing plainclothes, some with unusually long hair for military men, conduct most of the questioning. The US Army insists that the CIA and the FBI are not involved.

• WASHINGTON: A group of 108 prominent Europeans, including 31 British MPs, has spent \$25,000 on a full-page advertisement in yesterday's *New York Times* expressing their support for the US-led

invasion of Grenada. (Nicholas Ashford writes)

The advertisement, headlined "United States action in Grenada heartens Europeans", states: "We welcome the result of the action taken by our American allies and members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to restore genuine democratic self-government in Grenada. The prospect that the people of Grenada will now have the opportunity, after many years, to take part in free elections heartens supporters of democratic governments throughout the world."

While noting that "free societies... do not and cannot act together as a monolithic block", the advertisement is intended to offset the criticism which the American intervention has provoked in Europe, particularly from the British Government.

While noting that "free societies... do not and cannot act together as a monolithic block", the advertisement is intended to offset the criticism which the American intervention has provoked in Europe, particularly from the British Government.

The Reagan Administration and American public opinion have been variously puzzled, dismayed and angered by the lack of support the United States received from its Euro-

pean allies for its actions in Grenada.

• HAVANA: A four-day period of mourning was declared yesterday for Cubans killed in Grenada (AFP reports).

From late afternoon yesterday until midnight tonight all theatres and cinemas were ordered to close for a national day of mourning to be followed by three days of official mourning, when flags will fly half-mast throughout the country.

From late afternoon yesterday until midnight tonight all theatres and cinemas were ordered to close for a national day of mourning to be followed by three days of official mourning, when flags will fly half-mast throughout the country.

• LONDON: A Grenada War Relief Appeal is being launched in London by the West Indian Standing Conference in the wake of growing opposition to the American invasion of the island among black people living in London (Pat Healy writes).

The organization has sent a representative to Grenada to assess the needs of the thousands of homeless.

Mr William Trant of WISC says the initial outcry of islanders is giving way to second thoughts as the implications sink in.

## FETCHED £1,150 AT PHILLIPS

This good 18th century Dutch Delft Plaque, brightly painted in iron-red, green, ochre and manganese and showing a basset hound stalking an exotic bird on a fence, measures 35.5 cms across, and was sold in our Fine Sale on 28 September.

Sales of English and Continental Ceramics and Glass take place on alternate Wednesdays at 11am. The next sale will be on 13 November. The next Fine Sale will take place on 7 December at 11am.

Viewing: two days prior.

Illustrated Catalogue: £7.50 by post.

For further information please contact

John Matthews or John Sandon Ext 243.

Phillips specialists will give you a free verbal valuation on whatever it is you wish to sell. Simply bring in the item, or a photograph, for us to see. Written valuations for insurance and other purposes, as well as visits to your home, can also

## Reagan ends Far East tour with a long, hard look at North Korea



Looking north: President Reagan observing North Korean positions, and talking to the commander of a US guard post.



## Massive security for President's DMZ visit

From David Watts, Camp Liberty Bell, near the DMZ, Korea

President Reagan could not have had a more dramatic forum in which to encapsulate the anti-communist rhetoric of his Asian tour.

Less than two miles to the front was the North Korean border. Just behind, two sandbagged mortar posts and, beneath his podium, a crescent of men from the US Second Division, Ninth Infantry, whose job it is to patrol the Demilitarized Zone that separates North and South Korea.

On the harsh, scrub-covered hill to his right was a South Korean radar post, watching for any threat from the north at this the most forward American military position in the world.

After a church service under a powder-blue sky, the setting pure Hollywood, the Commander-in-Chief, his voice occasionally catching with emotion, told the men: "You stand between the free world and the armed forces of a system hostile to everyone we believe in as Americans."

North Korean threats that Mr

Reagan would not leave the South alive at the end of what the North called a "war juncture" did not deter him from being the first American leader to visit the DMZ.

But with the President in North Korean artillery range the security precautions were extraordinary: 10,000 US troops were deployed discreetly around Camp Liberty Bell and a special quick-response squad was ready to snatch the President back to the safety of the base in two minutes if there was an incident.

At least once near the DMZ the President switched cars, and on Saturday when Mr Reagan went to address the National Assembly a phoney motor convoy, complete with blazing headlights and motor cycle escorts, was staged 15 minutes before the President drove up in the real one.

On the return trip from the DMZ the press buses were watched by Korean plainclothes

men every 50 yards in built-up areas.

The address to the National Assembly gave him the opportunity to project what he called "a new era of confidence and sense of purpose in the United States, while pledging full support for the South Korean Government against a North Korea "waging a campaign of intimidation" and "perched and primed for conflict".

But was missing in both Japan and South Korea was any feeling that the President was meeting the people of those countries.

In Seoul the lack of concern for domestic freedoms was particularly marked, despite assertions by the White House that the President would draw the South Korean Government's attention to large-scale detentions and protests which took place before his arrival.

Accurate figures are hard to obtain, but estimates of the number of people held under

varying degrees of restraint during the visit go up to 1,200 according to one South Korean source.

Throughout the visit the White House has maintained that it is satisfied with the progress towards full democracy in South Korea and that in any case, it intended to make its point to the South Korean by means of quiet diplomacy.

Since last night, however, the White House spokesman no longer speaks of human rights but of "democratic rights", which he feels to be more appropriate.

When he flies back to Washington today the President can be assured of two things: Both North and South Korea have been left in no doubt that the United States would react swiftly to any further North Korean outrage; and film of the border visit, where Mr Reagan was artfully seated next to black soldiers at every opportunity, must help any presidential campaign next year.

Edmundo, who lives in a tiny village, looks after the nine cows, rearing the calves for meat. Intelligent, he is desperate to escape from subsistence agriculture to urban life. Spain's prolonged economic crisis meant he could not follow father into the steelworks after his apprenticeship had finished.

Edmundo, who lives in a tiny village, looks after the nine cows, rearing the calves for meat. Intelligent, he is desperate to escape from subsistence agriculture to urban life. Spain's prolonged economic crisis meant he could not follow father into the steelworks after his apprenticeship had finished.

There are only 10 young people in the village. You can only play skittles here. Rural life is solitary, there's more variety of people in Reinosa. You learn new things as a bartender in a town.

"I want to organize my life. If I could have a bar of my own..." Edmundo goes on after a pause: "It's not enough to publish figures of more than two million jobless. They should give people like me a chance to speak out on television."

As he leaves to give the cows their feed for the night, he admits that subsistence farming passes the time better than if he were forced to idle away the hours in a Madrid industrial suburb.

Dr Soares argues it is up to Europe to decide when Portugal enters, while insisting his country cannot wait indefinitely, implying the January 1986 date regardless of Spain's position.

The two premiers agreed to meet annually to impart political impetus to closer Iberian relations and to form a permanent secretariat.

Experts are to start talks on a new fishing programme and on tariff concessions Spain might make to ease Portuguese exports. Road bridges are to be built over the Guadiana and Minho rivers.

## UK women jailed in vice mix-up

Harare (AP) - Soldiers forced five British teachers into a lorry and then jailed them in a nationwide crackdown on prostitutes which has resulted in hundreds of married and single women and even schoolchildren being detained.

The teachers were arrested on Friday night in Gweru, 140 miles south of Harare. Soldiers totting sub-machine guns, police and members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union's youth brigade swooped on women in night clubs, cinemas, hotels, supermarkets and private homes, in seven of the country's main towns.

"They kept us in jail for five hours cramped like sardines, 16 to 10 in a cell," said Miss Angie Cotter, aged 26, who came to Zimbabwe from London, in May to teach at Gweru's Nashville High School.

She was arrested, she said, because she and other white friends had protested when soldiers raided the theatre where they were watching a film and arrested all black women, including fellow teachers.

"We went outside to try to get a particular friend of ours out. We told the soldiers that she was a teacher. But there was so much confusion. The soldiers had been drinking and everyone was shouting and arguing."

"Eventually, they just forced all of us into the truck. I was holding my boy friend's hand and they just wrenched us apart."

Miss Cotter was released only after her boy friend and other friends had contacted the Ministry of Education and Culture.

## Uganda troops harass refugees in Sudan

By Richard Dowden

Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan are being harassed by Ugandan soldiers crossing the border and may face growing hostility from the Sudanese themselves, according to refugees.

A confidential report from the workers says that Sudan is under increasing pressure from the Uganda Government to force refugees out of the border area.

The Sudanese Army, facing a renewed threat from the southern secessionist movement, Anyanya II, can offer little protection.

There are more than 350,000 refugees from Uganda living in southern Sudan, about 95,000 refugees from Uganda living in southern Sudan, about 95,000 of them in UN camps on the west bank of the Nile. They are said to be afraid of coming to the camps because of the

## Poland to put up prices

### Warsaw takes a big risk

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities have announced proposals for a wide range of food price rises, a controversial issue that in the past has sparked off riots, toppled governments and helped to spawn Solidarity.

The price increase, to come into force on January 1, is the riskiest undertaking by the Jaruzelski Government since it lifted martial law last July. Every effort is being made to defuse potential unrest. Polish television has been instructed by the Central Committee to play a calming role.

The Polish people have been given special telephone numbers to ring to express their grievances and the new post-Solidarity trade unions are supposed to hold briefing sessions for factory workers over the next month.

The idea of printing the proposals now is to eliminate the element of surprise - according to party analysts the prime cause of riots in the past - and induce a sense of inevitability. Poles are asked to choose between two scales of

price increases, one that would raise living costs by about 4.5 per cent and the other that would involve a 6.5 per cent increase but with special compensatory payments for the lower paid.

Polish television broadcast interviews at the weekend with several dozen shoppers in the street and did not censor out critical opinions. One woman standing in a snow-blown Gdansk street shouted at the camera that she could not afford to pay 120 zlotys for butter out of her child support allowance of 5,000 zlotys (about £114) a month. Another worker said that any increase whatsoever in the bread price would be unacceptable. Others complained about the quality of food.

The first category of price rises will add the equivalent of £800m to the national food bill but will not reduce the heavy subsidies on food. The second will add £1,100m to the bill but will reduce some of the subsidies.

Basic foods will rise by

between 10 and 15 per cent but the cost of butter will increase, under the proposals, by 40 per cent and chicken by up to 70 per cent. Butter rationing was reimposed last week, apparently to forestall large-scale hoarding.

The official press has blamed the rise in the cost of chickens on American sanctions which have denied Poland maize and other chicken feed.

The politburo met on Friday and called a full plenary session of the Central Committee for this Friday to be specially devoted to economic matters. The discussions will give added support to the Government in its contention that food prices have to be increased.

But the large number of Central Committee members with official posts in factories may well lead to some plain speaking about the management of the economy.

Representatives of party cells in the 200 principal Polish factories have already warned the party leadership that food price rises may trigger disturbances.

Basic foods will rise by

## Hongkong looks for a palliative

By Henry Stanhope  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Hongkong's 5.3 million people are awaiting the sparse official statement which will follow the latest round of talks on the colony's future, today and tomorrow. They can only hope for a choice of words which will take away their fears and give them confidence.

Last month's two-day session in Peking was described by the British side as "useful and constructive" - the first time that even those cautious words of approval had been used.

More recently Mrs Margaret Thatcher encouraged optimism by announcing that Britain would insist on continuing its presence after 1997, when China wants to resume control, while Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's director of information, indicated that Peking would allow Hongkong to continue its capitalist economy after that date - at least for some time.

Confidence is important not only for economic reasons, but to prevent a mass exodus from Hongkong should people start to envisage a radical change in their lifestyle. A flow of some funds and people from the colony as 1997 approaches would seem inevitable, but Britain will want to keep this to a minimum.

The colony's population has grown from a mere 400,000 after the Second World War to its present huge total. But only 20,000 - most of them British expatriates - have United Kingdom passports and a right of abode in this country.

A further 2.5 millions, nearly half the population, have British Dependent Territory Citizen passports while the rest are either too poor to travel or have not yet lived there the necessary seven years to become Hongkong "belongers" and so qualify for the full passport.

These relative newcomers to the colony can travel abroad on a "certificate of identity".

But none of these has the automatic right to settle in Britain, a right which was lost about 20 years ago and which has been therefore unaffected by the recent British Nationality Act.

Hongkong sources deny that there has been any dramatic outflow of money from the colony as people prepare for the worst - although there has undoubtedly been some movement of funds.

On the other hand, the Hongkong authorities are claiming 180 overseas companies opening in the colony in the first nine months of this year.

Hongkong's population is already - and not surprisingly - 98 per cent Chinese. But one result of a 1997 takeover must be that the proportion will grow even higher as the first to leave will no doubt include the two per cent "others".

## Spain's prospects in the EEC

### Rural discontent along the banks of the misty Ebro

Whatever the outcome of next month's European Community summit in Athens, Spain will remain a firm candidate for eventual membership of the EEC. Applying a human yardstick to the country's problems, far from the Madrid ministries, Richard Wigg, Madrid correspondent, has travelled down the Ebro, Spain's most important river, from Cantabria to the Mediterranean and through the heartland likely to be most affected by the EEC. In this first of four articles, he reports from



EBRO JOURNEY  
Part 1

economic future in a market economy unless they can be modernized. The economic crisis has revealed cruelly the deficiencies of the Franco regime's development model based on industrialization with a neglect of agriculture.

Later in the journey, I was to hear Señor Carlos Romero, the Agriculture Minister, promise schemes to encourage unemployed young people to return to the villages and recultivate the land. But the rural exodus to the factories of the Franco years left older people to do the job, or the women alone. More than 60 per cent of Spain's farmers are aged between 40 and 60. Once the taste of modern urban living standards has been acquired, it is an uphill task to redirect young energies to the land and modernize techniques. And, bitter twist, modernization means fewer farm-workers.

Tomorrow: The grape pickers.



Lisbon banquet: Señor González, left, with Dr Soares

## Soares preempts joint Iberian approach

From Our Special Correspondent, Lisbon

Spain and Portugal are a joint approach as Señor González had intended. The Lisbon declaration seeking a final decision on negotiations to enter the European Community when the ten that budgetary difficulties cannot justify forgetting the historic task of enlarging the Community.

Dr Soares argues it is up to Europe to decide when Portugal enters, while insisting his country cannot wait indefinitely, implying the January 1986 date regardless of Spain's position.

The two premiers agreed to meet annually to impart political impetus to closer Iberian relations and to form a permanent secretariat.

Experts are to start talks on a new fishing programme and on tariff concessions Spain might make to ease Portuguese exports. Road bridges are to be built over the Guadiana and Minho rivers.

## There's more than one way to get the Navy to sponsor your degree

The first way. Join the Royal Navy on the University Cadetship scheme.

Places are now available for young men with the potential to get to the top. If you are accepted you join the Royal Navy up to a year before university and undergo initial Officer training.

You then study for your degree. You receive £4,563 for the first year, £5,110 for the second and on promotion to Sub-Lieutenant, £5,661 for the third. A similar scheme applies to the Royal Marines.

The second way. Apply for a Royal Navy Bursary.

You have to be accepted for at least a Short Career Commission in the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines or the Women's Royal Naval Service. While you are studying for your degree we pay you £900 a year on top of your grant.

You will be expected to get involved in naval activities during your vacations, but you don't join the Navy until after you graduate.

How to apply. To qualify for either scheme you must have a confirmed or provisional place on a UK degree course and you must graduate before your 26th birthday. You must also be a UK resident.

For more information write to Captain S.G. Palmer RN, Officer Entry Section, Dept. 224, Old Admiralty Building, Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BE.

Or call in at any Royal Navy and Royal Marines Careers Information Office.





## MODERN TIMES

## The Great Taste Test



A sideways look at the British way of life



## Exhibit A: Bayley at work

To get to the Boilerhouse before the V & A opens one must use the tradesman's entrance. Bayley, built more like a rugger player than an aesthete but with a coral red woolen scarf twirled tastefully about his shoulders, conducts the way through a clutter of scaffolding and past piles of disjointed drainpipes of doubtful purpose. "This was once a foild bunker," he announces proudly, as he throws open the blank door to a clinically clean office that is all white, black and munich grey.

"Even the quest for neutrality is a profound expression of personal preference," he murmurs, in quiet satisfaction at the effect.

He makes his coffee, black for "precision of vision", and drinks

from an Apilco cup and saucer - not in the familiar bottle-green and gold favoured by French brasseries, but white lined with silver grey.

The principal furniture is a black Conran table, surrounded by black and chrome Mies van der Rohe chairs. They are awful sitting machines. Tom Wolfe says they're guaranteed to catapult your guests face first into the lobster bisque. Anyway, meetings tend to be short".

Behind his functional white Klöber contemplating the scene. "My clothes", he says smoothly, "were of course chosen in consciousness that you were coming. They are all from Paul Smith in Covent Garden. There are small and subtle points in the cut and design which please me - extra darts in the trousers, the lie of the rever, the folds in your opinion on other people".

On the desk in a white porcelain vase there are always white flowers. Beneath them is a British Telecom push button telephone, reassembled by Bayley's requirement in quiet dove grey.

"It is the ordinary parrot vomit colour underneath, which I am afraid you can see where it is flaking. The original purity of the design, I feel, has been extensively fouled up by British Telecom. In the age of communications, can you believe that they would provide such a nasty bit of plastic as this?"

At the front of the desk is a spirit level - "alas, you see my desk is not perfectly right"

"and a toy model of the world's most beautiful car - Pininfarina's Lancia Aurelia B20 GT - in original grey". At Bayley's side is his dark grey electronic typewriter, an Olivetti ET121, "chosen on visual grounds, but it has proved just brilliant and makes the IBM I have at home feel as though it was made by a very primitive tribe".

Illumination comes from a granite-necked and tiny-headed black Tizio lamp, designed as an improvement on the anglepoise principle by Richard Sapper for Artemide of Italy. "A transformer in the base turns 240 volts to only six volts carried through the arms, so there are no wires. You will find one of these in almost every architect's office in the world."

Beside a red glass bowl by Etore Sottsass Jr, set on the table, the only remaining colour in the room is on the white tile floor behind me - a geometric patterned carpet of 1930s design. "Having created this

Stephen Bayley is director of the Conran Foundation's Boilerhouse Project at the Victoria & Albert Museum. As such he has arranged the current exhibition devoted to taste, in which artefacts are placed upon pedestals or on dustbins to indicate the judgments that people have passed upon them. This deliciously provocative ap-

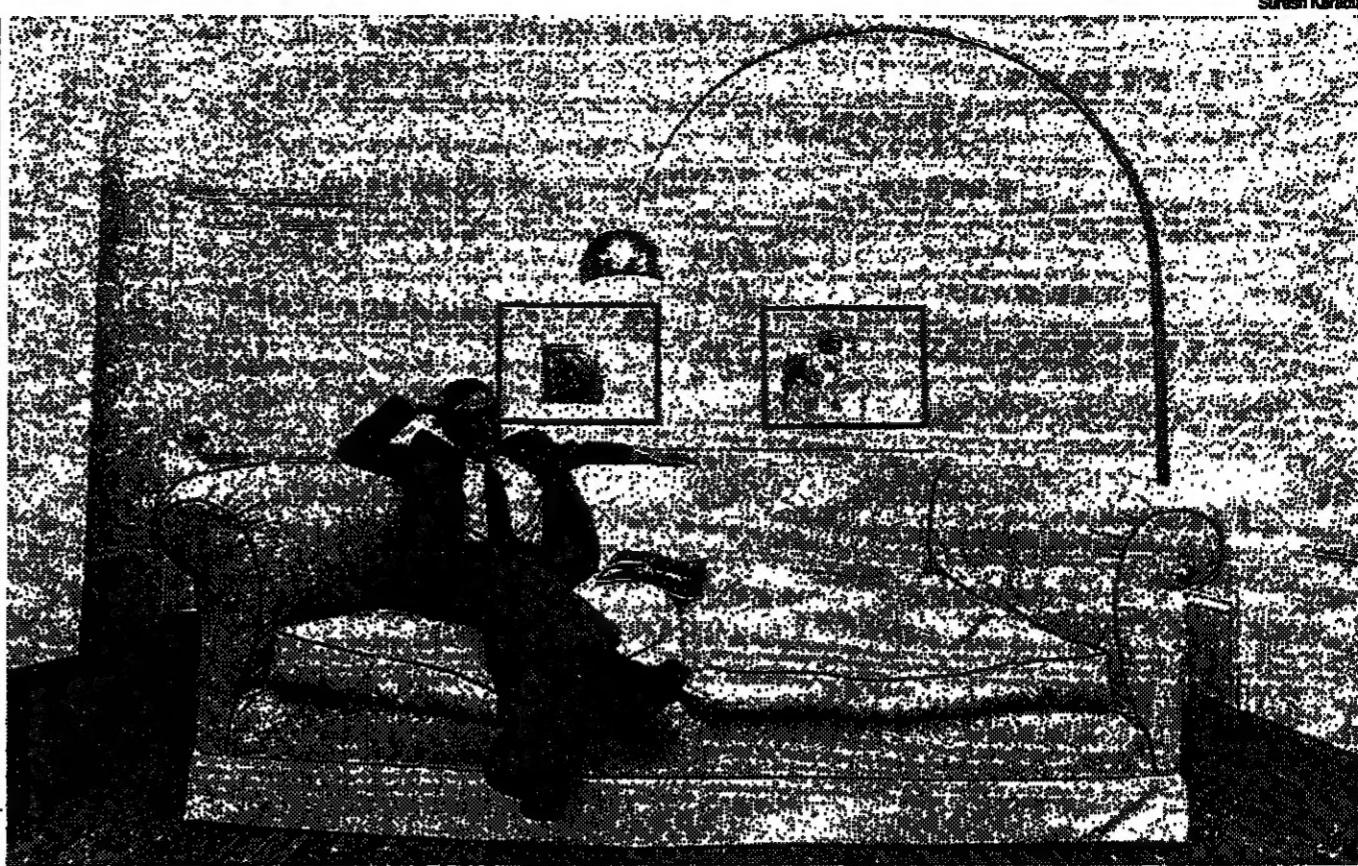
proach smacks, of course, of the sort of thing that gets good taste a bad name.

*De gustibus non est disputandum* One man's meat has always been another man's poison. Bayley having thrust himself among the tastemakers, by making a show of other people's value judgments, becomes himself a touchstone for

taste. Practical or preposterous? Robin Young visited him both at work and at home to collect evidence.

Then Sir Roy Strong, the Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum, was asked to consider the taste displayed by Bayley's possessions and give his verdict: is he a man of good taste or bad?

Suresh Kantha



## Exhibit B: Bayley at home

Bayley lives in Vauxhall, in a street which my colleague Bryan Appleyard defines as "the mystical home of gentrification". He arrives for our appointment in his white Volkswagen Sirocco. Its sombre interior complements the Prince of Wales check of his suit. "I would like a Ferrari", he says, "but I would have to save up for a long time. I have a strong Calvinistic streak. I would rather do without something than have anything I do not like. I am the opposite of a collector. I am a great throwaway. Having brought the contents of two flats to this house, my wife and I have just finished throwing it all out to create a stripped environment. I have an obsession about clutter."

The first I glimpse reads "Rubbish". The next: "Bourgeois". "There will always be idiot contributions", Bayley says, "but many are really thoughtful". I try again "Good taste", the entry reads, "is not having the audacity to inflict your opinion on other people".

Cookery books shelved alongside an incipient collection of coffee-making machines above the wine (Elizabeth David, and cordon bleu but also

*The Underground Gourmet* by Milton Glaser, the graphic designer responsible for the "I

love New York" heart) pave the

way to the kitchen, tatty pine units at which Bayley winces.

"It was all here when we

bought. It would be wanton to rip it out", he says, turning his back and heading upstairs.

His study has Finnish beech

furniture and an arbitrary

display of choice objects, prize

among which is the filler cap

from an F4 Phantom jet - "a

wonderfully made thing". There

are also his old typewriters,

the upright Remington circa 1935

("took an age").

Cookery books shelved

alongside an incipient collection

of coffee-making machines

above the wine (Elizabeth

David, and cordon bleu but also

*The Underground Gourmet* by

Milton Glaser, the graphic

designer responsible for the "I

love New York" heart) pave the

way to the kitchen, tatty pine

units at which Bayley winces.

"It was all here when we

bought. It would be wanton to

rip it out", he says, turning his

back and heading upstairs.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

stools Bayley says, were de-

signed by Achille Castiglioni

long before hi-tech became

fashionable. Otherwise the sec-

ond room has only an over-

stored oil painting (*Death of St*

*Francis*) of the Spanish school,

and a set of folding canvas

chairs, being recanvassed in

a couple of shining chrome stools

like tractor seats.

Like the tall lamp in the

adjoining room which points a

car headlamp at the ceiling, the

## THE ARTS

A quirk of fate has brought John Schlesinger (right) back to major work in British television for the first time in a generation: his *An Englishman Abroad* reaches BBC1 at the end of the month after a showing at the London Film Festival. Interview by Bryan Appleyard

## Shared fascination with English ironies

It is 1958 and the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of *Hamlet* is playing in Moscow. During the interval an appallingly drunk Guy Burgess makes his way backstage and into the dressing room of a startled Gertrude, played by Coral Browne. He vomits several times in the basin. Later he invites her to lunch and insists that she bring a tape measure.

Like so many before and since, Miss Browne is fascinated by the brilliant, shabby, homosexual traitor. She agrees to help replenish his wardrobe by taking his measurements and placing the orders in London with a shocked but eternally discreet tailor. She does, however, take the opportunity of the lunch - consisting of little more than a single tomato - to tell him exactly what she thinks of him.

Alan Bennett some time ago took this wispy little fragment and turned it into a typically witty script. Then John Schlesinger, an old friend of Miss Browne, took an interest. The result is *An Englishman Abroad*, to be shown first at the London Film Festival on November 21 and then of BBC 1 on November 29, a remarkable collaboration between the three of them which brings Schlesinger back to television for the first time, commercials apart, since the days of *Monitor* and *Tonight* in the late Fifties.

Alan Bates plays Burgess as a character realized entirely from Miss Browne's memories, Tom Driberg's autobiography and his letters. This is certainly not the view of Burgess seen

in Julian Mitchell's play *Another Country*.

"I didn't believe in that play," says Schlesinger, "because I didn't believe the school boys were that immersed in politics. I would have bought in if they had been undergraduates. But I had heard so much about it in advance, I suppose my expectations were too high."

The opportunity for Schlesinger to return to television arose from a typical vagary of the American film industry. He has been putting together a spy film called *The Falcon and the Snowman* for three years now. Suddenly last year it looked as if it was finally about to fall through, so he grabbed the opportunity to shoot *An Englishman* in three conveniently snowy weeks in January when Dundee passed as a reasonably respectable Moscow. In fact *The Falcon* is now back on the rails and he starts shooting in Mexico City next month.

But even for such an experienced operator, the three years of struggle have proved exhausting. It is the part of the job he hates. "Since I started in films I've done a number of difficult subjects and they've all been a problem to set up. You keep asking yourself: Is this ever going to happen? Where am I going to be next week? Which particular beggar bowl am I going to be holding out? And which pair of trousers am I going to be wearing our singing 'Mammy' in the front office? Then suddenly it's all over and you're off and exhausted before you've begun."

The material, too, struck a chord. In realizing Burgess's deep loneliness and pining for home Schlesinger

drew on his own feelings of homesickness to which he is always prey when working overseas. In addition, he shares Bennett's fascination with the million little ironies, defeats and indiscretions of English life.

"One of the things about the English that I always miss terribly is this great sense of irony. Irony is a word that doesn't exist in America. I showed this film to some American friends and their reactions were violently different. Some loved it, but others just didn't get it. They couldn't understand this business of laughing at ourselves and about spying. But, I mean, when the keeper of the Queen's pictures was exposed as the architect of it all, how can you keep a straight face?"

*Englishman* has prompted a possible second collaboration with Bennett. But first, after *The Falcon*, Schlesinger returns to opera with *Der Rosenkavalier* at Covent Garden; there are two possible films in America as well as *Separate Tables*, a television production which will be seen here in the New Year. And, as an associate director of the National Theatre, he owes the South Bank a production - the last was *True West*.

For a 57-year-old mandarin of the movies with misgivings about the future of the industry, it seems like a reasonable schedule, but an exhausting one. "I used to enjoy working on *Monitor*, but now, as soon as you've got a bit of fame or notoriety, you've got to keep up that standard, and that's an effort."

The material, too, struck a chord. In realizing Burgess's deep loneliness and pining for home Schlesinger

## Dance

Trisha Brown  
Riverside

The Tempest  
Covent Garden

I have to admit that I am not on Trisha Brown's wavelength. I recognize the ingenuity of her patterns and admire her slightly coy inventiveness, such as starting one dance with a woman supported horizontally by her colleagues so that she can enter walking along the back wall. In *Oval Loop* she has one woman hold and manipulate a man while she herself, behind and to one side, and another man diagonally across from her, separately echo the same movements and poses.

"Yet even a number like the 'Spanish dance' in *Line-Up*, where a row of women spread across the stage, gradually join up and push each other forward, concertina fashion, does not confuse me as much as it should, and I am not held by the soft, melting movements of *Set and Reset*, with an accompaniment specially written by Laurie Anderson, and the dancers dressed and framed by Robert Rauschenberg.

The fault must be partly mine, judging by the reactions of friends whose judgments I respect, but I think that the small, fidgety quality of some of Brown's movement must take part of the blame. Anyway, her performances at Riverside

afternoon. Until you see him, Anthony Dowell's interpretation of that role (in which they take turns) looks fine. Dowell moves expressively, brings out the strength and tragedy of the man, also his humour and exploring mind, and always commands the action. So how to account for the fact that Nureyev's performance has twice as much life and truth in it?

I think it is a question of the emotional weight he gives it, the sense of passionately caring about the education of Mirandas and Caliban (Stephen Jeffries was new and lasciviously convincing in that role), of existing in his tricks, sympathizing with his creatures even when he loathes them, accepting but resenting the claims of his dukedom. This is a performance worthy of Shakespeare, even though the need to crawl so much plot into 50 minutes sometimes makes the action for the other characters prosaic.

Wayne Eagling's sad, white-faced Ariel is another notable interpretation, and the tiny role of Trinculo has suddenly become striking since Jonathan Burrows took it over. Also, in fairness to Dowell, I must repeat that his Prospero is excellent, it is only that Nureyev's is better.

Bronya Brind's debut in the "Gymnopedes" section of *Monotones* displayed her loose-hipped extensiveness to sensational effect, but the lyrical quality of this choreography continues to elude all the present casts, including the men.

John Percival

## Theatre

host to the limit, demanding that everybody's dinner be given to the poor, begging the Mayor's best four-poster and perforating his beloved lawn for an impromptu golf tournament. He likes to visit bedroom romps with Anne, getting slightly fewer tussles than the Earl of Oxford, a Gavestonian former favourite on (unhistorical?) flying visit from exile.

Stewart Trotter's production conjures up pageants and crowds with enormous vitality. The play is remarkable not just for its ambitiousness but for its skill in narrowing the focus to show, often with great economy, all the little private tragedies and anxieties. The apprentice still just beardless enough to play the Virgin Mary is marrying, but not the girl he loves. His master is nagged and cuckolded. The rich are harried by the commercial rat-race, the poor by the struggle to survive. The queen, whom Amanda Burton gives a lovely gentle wit and patience, faces terminal

consumption, too often on her own; and Richard, while his uncouthness is overdone, can also appear as a tender lover and a shrewd man foreseeing toil and tears.

As well as unevenness in treatment, Mr Minghella's stylistic grip can falter but his best writing achieves fine grave poetry, convincing for the period yet totally unaffected.

Christ's Passion, shown in a version of the stark and brutal York Painters' Play, is shared by men and women who have been shown to need compassion; Mr Minghella's quiet last scene, beautifully acted and directed, is oblique, apparently incomplete but actually judged to perfection. On the comic side, special thanks to Amanda Burton's Mayoral, a glorious study in grand bourgeois gavel, and Patrick Romer's lousy, lecherous priest whose vision of restaging the Passion marks him as the manqué Busby Berkeley of Micklegate.

Anthony Masters

## Two Planks and a Passion

Northcott, Exeter

Anthony Minghella's thoughtful comedy shows Richard II snatching London for refusing him a loan, bringing his queen and court to York at the time of the Corpus Christi mystery play. Unknowing the rude mechanics of the Painter's Guild gather for a run-through of the Crucifixion, muttering anxiously about those jumped-up merchants who can spend a fortune on their Herod play and have harnessed for rehearsal break fast. The painters Master and greedy, litigious merchant mayor are giving themselves for a one-upmanship contest which the king exploits with glee.

Richard (Mark Jax) is neither the ambitious absolutist of history nor the Shakespearian aesthete, but a cheeky, often coarse Prince Hal who fools his

audience into a narrow outlook on life.

## Old age can give you a narrow outlook on life.

Anxious eyes peer through the letter box. An unknowing world stares back. It is a horrifying fact that, through infinity, over one million old people are virtual prisoners in their own homes. Nearly four million live alone.

Your donation to Age Concern can make such a tremendous difference!

A local Age Concern group can, for example, help to relieve the terrible loneliness by providing a regular visitor, fixing up an outing in a car... or arranging for old people to be taken by special bus to a day centre.

Age Concern gives support to 1100 groups around the country, co-ordinating new initiatives, helping to finance and arrange projects, large and small.

Your donation could help pay for a project which gets elderly people back into circulation, thus ending many unhappy imprisonments.

Whether your donation is for £5, £10 or even more, you can be certain that every penny will be used with care, so that it does the maximum for old people in need.



A million elderly may be at risk this winter

Will you help with a donation?

Please send all you can to Age Concern England FREEPOST, Bernard Stanley House, 60 Finchley Road, Mincing, London EC2Y 9AS.

As a donation for and made payable to Age Concern England, I enclose my cheque/Access/Access card or my bank/Building Society account for £.....

Name (Mr/Mrs/Dr etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Age Concern England

# Why the rich are happy when it rains.



Time was when a drop of rain cast a shadow of gloom on the Heaton-Smythes' social life.

But the Fisher Home Entertainment Centre, with 18" high definition colour television, 9 day record VHS video, a full range of stereo components including twin cassette deck, and CD Digital Audio Player has changed their way of thinking.

"Oh joy, Daphne, rain. Let's stay in with the Fisher."

Of course, the unlimited pleasure possibilities of the Fisher unit do present a few problems.

"Elsie Tanner, video re-runs of us at the Royal Wedding Nôel Coward recordings. Wogan, your Johnny Rotten tape, or the Peer Gynt Suite, Rodders?"

Reassuringly, whatever their choice, they'll have access to the finest equipment available.

For instance, the colour TV has been precision engineered to deliver sharp picture definition right through to the screen's corners. And it features a 17 function remote control and direct video input.

The 615 VHS video has the facility to record up to 4 hours on an E-240 cassette, picture search functions like cue, review, freeze frame, and 9 function wired remote control.

And though Daphne Heaton-Smythe thinks "Wow" and "Flutter" are two dogs in the local hunt, her husband more sensibly realises the sound performance of Fisher high-fidelity is quite exceptional.

The system has outstanding features like direct-drive turntable, soft touch controls, 3-way speakers, and quartz locked synthesizer. It also boasts a twin deck cassette player with Dolby B and C and

a stereo amplifier with graphic equalizer and an impressive 40 watts RMS.

Of course, the pièce de résistance is the CD Digital Audio Player with soft touch controls, 16 selection programme memory, and forward and reverse track selection.

You can start with a complete Fisher Hi-Fi system for as little as £299. But considering the Fisher Home Entertainment Centre offers so many components, a price of around £1,800 really isn't out of the question. Particularly, when one thinks of the amount of rain in Britain.

**FISHER**  
The Sight and Sound of Precision.

\* Noise Reduction System manufactured under license from Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation.

## And he read and read happily ever after

You may think I left it a bit late, and I left it any later I'm not sure I would be here to tell the tale. The fact is, last month I broke the *fact*.

It wasn't achieved in a trice. Sent round the country (twice) to promote books that I had written, I found that no one could ever think of anything for me to do in Aberdeen in the afternoon. And so I would end up like a truant in front of Screens 1, 2, and 3 of the Odeon on the ABC, one after the other.

Escapism hit me like the first gin after Lent. Afterwards, on to neon-and-mahogany bars to listen to giddy stories and to earwig kindly ladies in tiny furs and high heels and tight skirts as they heard tales of woe from weary oilmen and doled out dozy comfort.

Then a couple of quick ones in the station (more boozy tales from beached salmonines) before putting my feet up in the first-class sleeper, with the baby stereo and brandy and the unfiltered Schweppes water they thoughtfully dispense. And with my latest discovery: a novel.

I don't mean serious novels (by which I mean old ones) and I don't mean Booker contenders, with the whiff of Gloomsbury gunshot hanging around them; I mean novels written by women between 1950 and 1977. That's my meat.

To dispense as best I may with their practical virtues: you can put them in your pocket; they are there when you need them; they run without electricity. The best of them are advised to you by dear friends; become friends seem to be about one's friends.

Their astonishing merit is one which in the past I have laughed at when anyone told me I would find it other than in Trollope, and have only expressed in a funny voice they "take you out of yourself". If you're going out of your mind, that's what

BARRY FANTONI



"Are you spending all night with that thing, Neville, or are you coming to bed?"

you need most: and if nattering about oneself on the media (another funny-voice word) is the most exciting of occupations, it is also pretty discombobulating.

As some sort of journalist, I have spent ten years or so bundling up my prejudices and predilections in that outer coating of data, statistics, and information which alone advertised their charms to editors.

I had become a Gradgrind - the perfect slave of the age of numeracy. I have never taken much pleasure in Dickens, but have to subscribe to the sensible theory that *Hard Times* is his best, and its opening words ("Now, what I want is, Facts... Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else") are an accurate battle cry for the modern age.

And so it was to bed - either in that sleeper or at home - and to Barbara Pym or Olivia Manning. Nothing else seems serious enough, or enough of a cop-out.

## Take to the boats

Have you heard the one about the tiny barge company (Murrell's) that spent £10,000 in court to ask if they could please take their boat (on which they had spent, and didn't want to waste, £25,000) down to Tilbury, load up, and go back to Sunbury, as generations of boatmen used to do until a decade or so ago?

The National Dock Labour Board (a cosy catch-all of unions, port authorities, and employers which latterly seem to benefit only the first) had said they couldn't. The court said they could. Now, some wildcat TGWU members are still saying they can't, and are blocking the firm.

TV and the press love the tale, but have so far missed the sweetest part. The TGWU can't win, and don't seem to know what to do for the best (they certainly didn't protest very loudly at their recalcitrants who want to make it a lazy backwater).

Richard North

# Why taxes must be cut

by Graham Mather

The Government has forgotten, if it ever really knew, why it regards cutting taxes as a high priority: an attack of forgetfulness capable of proving fatal to its entire medium-term financial strategy.

Before 1979, every Conservative knew why tax cuts were important. They were the means towards, and the desirable end of, sound economic policy - incentive to, and reward for, personal endeavour; encouragement of enterprise, thrift and initiative; stimulus to savings and investment; and hence growth.

Evidence from other industrial economies showed that tax-cutting did result in higher economic growth, more productive investment, and improved productivity and competitiveness.

Conservatives understood why taxes have not been cut significantly so far. Supply-side policies clearly involved unacceptable risks, as budgetary deficits have demonstrated. Shifting to indirect taxation had worrying short-term inflationary consequences. Setting over-ambitious targets - 25p in the pound income-tax basic rate - could not itself exert sufficient leverage on spending ministers to pull their bids down.

Yet accommodation to these realities has left Treasury ministers unequipped with a convincing rationale of the central role of lower taxation to engender the economic growth which alone can provide for better social provision. They have in consequence lost the debate on levels of public spending; disappointed their business supporters, of whom 78 per cent recently surveyed put cutting taxes as a high priority; and left

themselves with little bargaining power for next year's spending round. They have accepted John Biffen's approach to two years' "consolidation", *sauve de mieux*.

Further powerful evidence that tax cuts work has now arrived in a World Bank staff working paper.

Its conclusion is based on the record, between 1970 and 1979, of 20 countries compared against each other and paired into high and low tax regimes. Sometimes the difference of tax revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product was sharp - Japan's 11 per cent against Sweden's 31 per cent; sometimes less so - Cameroon's 15 per cent against Liberia's 21 per cent; Britain (30 per cent) was examined against Spain (19 per cent). The results were consistent.

The average unweighted annual rate of growth of gdp was 7.3 per cent in the low tax group and 1.1 per cent in the high tax group. Every single member of the low tax category, including three in Africa, exceeded the economic growth of the most rapidly expanding economy in the high tax category.

Employment (outside agriculture) in low tax countries rose by an annual average of 5 per cent compared with a 0.1 per cent decline in high tax countries.

Gross domestic investment grew by 8.9 per cent a year in the low tax areas, but saw an annual 0.8 per cent decline in high tax ones. In all but one of the low tax nations examined, "higher rates of economic growth allowed an expansion of the tax base which finance more rapid expansion of expenditure on government services such as

defence, health and education", the report states.

Of course, low tax countries tend to be developing from a lower economic base than our own. But the field test identified in the recent admirable lecture by Sir John Hoskyns, Mrs Thatcher's former policy adviser, is inescapable: economies like Britain's with public spending around 45 per cent of gdp must compete against newly industrialized countries at 25-30 per cent with low taxes, basic welfare provision in case of real need only, and unprivileged trade unions. "They have rapidly rising living standards and low unemployment. Democracy costs money and they will soon have more of it than we do", Sir John warned. How could Mrs Thatcher disagree?

If, prompted by the World Bank, she could remember why cutting taxes was so particularly important, not only would the struggle against protectionism and the need to continue to restructure British industry come more clearly into focus in British economic policy. But she could tell Norman Fowler just why it is that the public debate on the size, structure and future of state health and benefit provision needs to include the desirability of tax-cutting to generate growth. And she could tell the Confederation of British Industry, on good authority, that economic growth can be achieved through her present policies.

She could tell the 78 per cent of businessmen who said tax cuts were a high priority that she understands their message.

*The author is head of the Institute of Directors' policy unit.*

David Hewson questions the attempts to impose impartiality

## Balance, TV's eternal victim

Impartiality is television's greatest conundrum; the more words that are written about it, the more impensable the subject becomes.

Tomorrow, that veteran foe of America, John Pilger of the *Daily Mirror*, will return to the fray, this time in the cause of Nicaragua. His last programme, *The Truth Game*, brought about an intervention by the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which demanded that his arguments about attitudes to nuclear war should be "balanced" by those of a journalist from the opposing end of the spectrum, Max Hastings.

No such demands were made about tomorrow's programme. Pilger, whose opinions about the IRA are blunt - "its principal purpose is censorship" - believes he is treading on safer ground when making programmes on foreign subjects.

"It was when it was at home and about nuclear war that they intervened. If Max Hastings had made a documentary on nuclear war do you think they would have insisted that John Pilger of the *Daily Mirror* should have been brought in to make a balancing programme?" he said.

Many people would find this attitude somewhat ungrateful. Since his TV debut in the 1960s, Pilger has regularly produced up to two highly personal documentaries a year. The style, like tomorrow's on Nicaragua, is that of the old campaigning *Mirror*: simplistic, blatantly partial, and skilfully manipulative towards the emotions of its audience.

"How impoverished, how helpless does a country have to be before it is no longer seen as a threat by the United States?" Pilger asks ingenuously after recounting the misdeeds of the American-backed Somoza regime, and the utopian ideals of its successors. It is an effective technique, if not a subtle one.

Viewed against the programme on Nicaragua produced by BBC's *Newshour* this weekend, which was equally as critical of American policy but far less blinkered in its approach to the Sandinistas, Pilger's report looks naive and selective in its content. Whatever viewers think of it tomorrow night, there is no doubt that Pilger's misgivings are indicative of a receptive mood among the broadcasting community on the question of impartiality.

The IBA's treatment of *The Truth Game*, and its attack on the series by Ken Loach on trade unionism, which it sent back to its makers with a demand for more balance, have sent the skeleton of censorship rattling in the cupboard of more than one television company.

This prompted David Glencross, the IBA's new director of television, to take the unusual step of setting out the authority's views in an article in *The Guardian* which



Peasant children in a creche under a picture of General Augusto Sandino; still from the programme on Nicaragua by John Pilger (above right) which ITV screens tomorrow night

elaborated at great length on the status quo.

If Glencross hoped that this would put an end to the argument, he has been disappointed. Few broadcasters would now argue with Pilger's assertion that the current rules on balance are incomprehensible to those meant to apply them.

Pilger's programmes traditionally fell into the IBA's "personal view" category, which was introduced as a result of the Annan Report's recommendations for a new form of opinionated ITV documentary.

Those allowed the personal view category in the past have usually been of the left, though Auberon Waugh made a distinctly unsuccessful attempt to redress the balance.

Indeed, one important failing of the principle of redressing balance through separate programmes is, as Jeremy Isaacs has noted, the

unwillingness of right-wing programme makers to offer their war.

If there is a consensus within broadcasting on the subject of impartiality, it is probably that the rules regarding balance should be relaxed for all current affairs programmes, except during general elections, and on the scheduled news broadcasts. A minority of opinion

would like to see impartiality scrapped altogether, and points to the fact that the televising of Parliament would make nonsense of rules on fair treatment of all the parties concerned.

But is there not good reason to believe that television, as a medium, is chronically unsuited to the notion of impartiality altogether, except in the rigid form of editorial dictat? The idea of balance is one which came from newspapers. The press is

well placed, if it so wishes, to carry contradictory articles, Press Council adjudications, or corrections of its recent contents.

Television is not watched by many people at the same time daily, on the same channel, in the way that they read the same newspaper. The practical problems of balancing, or correcting, a television news item are immense. While the Press Council may be much maligned, at least its adjudications are usually seen by those people who read the original reports which prompted them. The same cannot be said of the Broadcasting Complaints Commission, which is still struggling to establish itself as the television equivalent.

Television current affairs, particularly of the sort epitomized by the Pilger programmes, are more concerned with image than content, and view emotions more favourably than the minutiae of detail. Documentary directors are not strangers to the theatricality of realism; it is no coincidence that one of Pilger's former collaborators went on to direct *Return of the Jedi*, since television, even in current affairs, is never far from show business.

In any case, the most popular, perhaps even the most influential, part of television carries no mandated allegiance to editorial balance. No one demands, for instance, that the obvious anti-medical bias of the Channel 4 series *The Nation's Health* should be balanced by an ITV version of the all-caring doctors and nurses of BBC's *Angels* series.

If there can be a free-for-all in the marketplace of television drama, which makes up the most popular part of the broadcasting constituency, can a loosening of the reins on news and current affairs be long delayed?

Argentina's new foreign minister outlines his policies to Douglas Tweedale

## The Falklands factor that won't go away

Buenos Aires A political scientist who looks more like a university professor than a polished diplomat, Sr Dante Caputo was virtually unknown in Buenos Aires until he was named by President-elect Raúl Alfonsín last week as Argentina's new foreign minister.

Although he will not take office until December 10 - when Sr Alfonsín is sworn in - Sr Caputo and a team of advisers are already formulating policy on such sensitive issues as the future of the Falklands and Argentina's simmering border dispute with Chile.

He said in an interview: "Argentina diplomacy will no longer be that which hides the face of dictatorship. We will use all diplomatic means at our disposal to bring about negotiations to solve the Malvinas dispute. That is a priority."

But, although Sr Alfonsín's government may be more inclined to seek a peaceful solution than its predecessor, Argentina's basic nego-

tiating position will remain the same. "Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas is not negotiable," Sr Caputo said. "That is the starting point for any negotiation. Regardless of how quickly or slowly talks progress, or what concessions may be made on either side, at no moment will sovereignty be under discussion."

A senior Peronist thought the Radicals were afraid of offending the strong nationalist opinion on the two issues.

Sr Caputo said Argentina wants to accept a mediated solution of the Beagle Channel dispute proposed by the Pope, but only if it meets certain conditions. Chile has accepted the papal solution unconditionally.

We are committed to the peaceful settlement of disputes, but that does not mean that we will sit back and accept any attempt to consolidate the colonial situation on the islands."

Sr Caputo's strong stand on the Falkland issue, complemented by a

similarly tough negotiating stand on the Beagle Channel dispute, which has brought Chile and Argentina to the brink of war twice in recent years, has surprised observers here who expected the Radical Party, firmly based in the middle class, to adopt a more compromising approach.

A senior Peronist thought the Radicals were afraid of offending the strong nationalist opinion on the two issues.

Sr Caputo said Argentina wants to accept a mediated solution of the Beagle Channel dispute proposed by the Pope, but only if it meets certain conditions. Chile has accepted the papal solution unconditionally.

Asked if he thought the US would lift its embargo on weapons sales to Argentina, Sr Caputo replied: "If they want to lift their embargo, they can go ahead and lift it, but buying weapons is not one of our priorities."

Robin Cook

## White collars ripe for the wooing

Last week's proceedings of the CBI are perplexing to anyone raised in the robust convention of the Labour movement that the first duty of a trade union is to represent the interests of its members. Here we have a collective organization purporting to represent the interests of British industry meeting at a time when the fortunes of those industries have experienced a decline of truly historic proportions, and yet the nearest it can bring itself to calling on the Government to assist is to ask for "flexibility".

It is possible to say many things about the monetarist experiment of the past four years. It is certainly possible to maintain that the financial institutions have done well out of it. Indeed at one level monetarism is little more than a device for transforming resources from the industrial to the financial sector by means of record real interest rates and an overvalued exchange rate.

It is simply not possible to maintain with a straight face that monetarism has been good for industry. Four years after the experiment began manufacturing output is still a shambles below its starting point, a collapse without precedent in the records of output since the industrial revolution.

Imports of manufactured goods now exceed British exports of manufactured goods for the first time since the Tudors.

The puritan tradition that we achieve salvation through suffering still retains a potent appeal to British psychology, and in some quarters recital of the pain inflicted by monetarism appears merely to heighten confidence that it will deliver us into the promised land of high productivity and nil inflation.

The CBI has no excuse for sharing such misplaced faith. Barely a week before its conference it unveiled its most recent industrial survey which showed that both export orders and investment intentions had taken another dip. In the wake of such figures it is perhaps not surprising that the most vigorous speech denouncing "flexibility" (and presumably endorsing rigidity) came not from a monetarist but from a

non-

monetarist.

Nor can the CBI even plead guilty to neglecting the objective interests of its members, but enter in mitigation that it was defending their subjective perceptions. This will not wash thanks to the British Institute of Management which last month unveiled the results of its ORC survey of managers. One hundred per cent of the sample described the past two years as difficult to one degree of another: not one opted for the response that times had not been difficult.

Asked to identify the greatest barrier to export sales, the largest number plumped for the high exchange rate. Asked how govern-

ment could best help industry, the second largest requested that it "inject more money into the economy". Far from lending support to the poses struck at the CBI conference, these results approximate much more closely to Labour's strategy for economic recovery.

They also chime in with the constituency experience of any MP with much industry left, as I know from a recent visit to the British factory of an American multinational, a contemporary edifice of tinted glass still surrounded by fields.

The factory produces medical goods for use in hospitals. The first preoccupation of production management is their anxiety about the state of the market. Unlike the CBI and the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, they do not see the rolling back of the public sector as an opportunity for expansion, but as another pressure for contraction.

Their second anxiety is the threat from cheap imports. The two topics are intimately related, because hospital procurement officers confronted with an arbitrary cut in their budget have no alternative but to buy the cheapest.

Frequently the cheapest will also be the least effective, lasting the shortest time, having the highest proportion of defective items, and in the occasional spectacular case proving to be contaminated. These however are secondary considerations to a procurement officer whose remit is to achieve an immediate cut in invoices.

The priorities of line management



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## TIME TO HEAL

It is the power of symbolism in politics which is too often left out of rational calculations. The Falklands war was full of symbol. Here was an island people - British to the core - invaded by the forces of a Fascist dictatorship. A British Armada sailed from ports which had for centuries witnessed the Royal Navy stepping out on the tide to fight other unseen wars far from home. Against all expectations, certainly in Buenos Aires and most probably elsewhere in the world, these symbols enabled the idea of the operation to be sustained during weeks of diplomacy.

It was a triumph of collective imagination over the uncertainty of the result, and explained why the operation attracted such colossal and cumulative support which was evidence of the national will, though, in its undramatic quality, in vivid contrast to the scenes of hysteria which could be observed in Argentina. That there was something rotten about the state of Argentina, which lay at the heart of the Falklands invasion, was clear to all however much shouting and parading there was.

Symbols were important then, and they are important now in Argentina. A moment of history has arrived with the recent election result which we in Britain should not ignore. There is a danger that the British Government will show a tragic insensitivity if it does not recognize this moment and respond to it.

For the first time since the early 1930s Argentina's political system has a completeness about it based on the possibility of two political parties - the radicals and the Peronists - giving substance to an alternating system of government with civilian control over the military. Hitherto, at least since Peron's arrival in 1946, the choice has lain basically between Peronism and militarism.

The militarization of the Argentine political establishment is based on six coups since 1930 and has become more deeply rooted than ever since 1976. Consequently an entire political generation in Argentina has suffered from this contagion of the military in politics, from which no party leader has been immune with the exception of Señor Alfonsin himself. The new President has never held any kind of government post under Argentina's tainted system.

The very fact of Señor Alfonsin's election registers a statement by the Argentines which goes far beyond the statements he has made, or can yet make, himself. Yet even he has made it clear that the military will be put back in its place. Senior officers responsible for the dark past of Argentina's counter-terror will be arraigned; high spending of even the post-Falklands period will be reversed; inter-service rivalries will be dealt with.

These tasks will not be easy. Britain should welcome that they are being attempted at all. The

Falklands invasion was a symptom of military misrule. It was a desperate attempt to bolster the army's waning prestige in the hope that a victory would excuse the past excesses in a general mood of patriotic euphoria. That longing for some palpable symbol of patriotism remains only just below the surface in Argentina, a society of immigrants without a common past. They have only been able to unite behind the rhetoric of the Malvinas crusade because they have been unable to capture anything more complete about their national unity.

If Britain could be certain that the Argentine system could be made "coup proof" we could be equally certain that, given patient diplomacy and open dealing, our differences with Argentina over the Falklands would never lead to another invasion, even if they could not be fully and finally resolved.

We cannot object to a civilian government laying a rival claim to territory to which we believe we have the better title, provided that claim is not pursued by military means. The whole essence of a conversation between governments which share respect for democratic procedures and for the rule of law is that they talk through their differences, easing those which are capable of compromise, and isolating those which are incapable of resolution, so that the residue does not need to become politically intolerable.

At the United Nations today there will be the annual call for negotiations to start between Argentina and the United Kingdom. The experience with the Junta in its pre-war and post-war phases showed that it was not capable of negotiation. However, that should not apply to a civilian administration under Señor Alfonsin whose legitimacy, and therefore freedom of manoeuvre, is much greater.

The Junta was incapable of declaring a cessation of hostilities. Señor Alfonsin has already avowed an intention to settle the dispute peacefully. As long as Argentina remained under military rule Britain has had no option but to carry on the planned defence of the Falkland Islands and the development of institutional government for Falklanders. Of course there is no guarantee that Argentina will remain "coup proof". The military in two or three years may have recovered its morale and its discipline. The Alfonsin government may be unpopular, given the enormous and painful tasks of reconstruction which face it. It is all the more important, therefore, that Britain shows that it is easier to talk to a civilian government about the Falkland Islands than it was or would be with a military one, so that never again can the Argentine military use the Falklands issue as an argument to legitimize its own claim to power and to discredit a civilian government through apparent lack of patriotism.

That is why Mrs Thatcher is wrong to object to the likely

resumption of American arms sales to Argentina. She knows she can rely on Washington not to sell weapons which would gravely alter the balance of power round the Falklands, not least because the Junta has done all the major restocking it could since last year's defeat, with substantial arms deliveries from France, Israel and others. Señor Alfonsin will not wish to indulge the military in more expenditure than is necessary, but it is important for him to be reconciled with Washington, and, in view of the resumption of civilian control over the military, the ending of the American arms embargo would symbolize that reconciliation more effectively than anything else.

What should happen with the Falkland Islands themselves will be discussed in a later article on this page. It does not at this stage affect the immediate British response to the new atmosphere in Buenos Aires, other than in

two ways. First, as a gesture of goodwill to Argentina in recognition of the prospect of an imminent civilian takeover, the exclusion zone should be unilaterally reduced to coastal waters. That is a risk, but a small one indeed compared to the other risks which Britain has taken in the South Atlantic.

Secondly, once Señor Alfonsin is installed as President, Britain should invite him to send a representative of his administration to the Falklands to see for himself that the work of reconstruction and the plans for the new airfield do not comprise preparations for a huge South Atlantic base but, on the contrary, are necessary preconditions for an eventual and much desired reduction in British force levels certainly as long as Argentina fails to recognize a cessation of hostilities and even beyond that given the unpredictable state of recent Argentine history. Indeed the more Argentine leaders can go to the Falklands the more likely they are to see that the issue itself should not be a central one in relations between our two countries. That kind of contact could also lead to more fruitful discussions about future developments in the Antarctic region as a whole.

At present Britain can do no more than welcome the arrival of civilian rule in Buenos Aires and take steps which should help to consolidate the new-found integrity of Argentine politics. With both Britain and Argentina that should not involve burying the past, but building on its lessons, freely recognized, in a spirit of reconciliation. That is the message Britain should give today to the United Nations, by announcing its readiness to discuss all differences with a democratic plan without the cooperation of the nurses, the doctors or the patients.

Mr Griffiths had soft words to say about the consumer interest in his report ("A very great deal of importance is attached to ensuring that the views of the community at all levels are taken into account in any decision"), but where in the organization of the supervisory board, or in any other part of the proposals, is there acceptance of the need for consumers to sit around the table with the others?

You're faithfully,  
YOUNG OF DARTINGTON,  
Chairman,  
College of Health,  
18 Victoria Park Square, E2.  
November 7.

Young of Dartington

From Lord Young of Dartington  
Sir, Your report (November 7) that the Royal College of Nursing is pressing for the inclusion of the Chief Nursing Officer on the new Health Services Supervisory Board highlights one of the main weaknesses of the Griffiths proposals. It is surely risking yet another great disorganization in the NHS to introduce a managerial plan without the cooperation of the nurses, the doctors or the patients.

Mr Griffiths had soft words to say about the consumer interest in his report ("A very great deal of importance is attached to ensuring that the views of the community at all levels are taken into account in any decision"), but where in the organization of the supervisory board, or in any other part of the proposals, is there acceptance of the need for consumers to sit around the table with the others?

Young of Dartington

From Councillor John Perry  
Sir, May I please put the record straight, at least as far as one matter is concerned in your report (October 29) of Mrs Thatcher's visit to a sheltered housing scheme in East Finchley.

As Chairman of Barnet Housing Committee I sought the support of Mrs Thatcher, the local MP, in gaining as large as possible a housing investment programme allocation from central Government for 1984-85. In support of this I pointed out that to date, i.e. with only seven months of the current financial year gone, Barnet's capital expenditure on housing was at such a level that if all other housing authorities were spending as efficiently, then the Government need have fewer worries about a capital underspending nationally.

To date in the current financial year, Barnet has already spent over 85 per cent of its housing capital allocation for 1983-84.

You're faithfully,  
JOHN PERRY, Chairman,  
Housing Committee,  
London Borough of Barnet,  
Members' Room,  
Town Hall, Hendon, NW4.  
November 8.

John Perry

From Dr Robert Muir Wood  
Sir, Your correspondent at the British Association meeting in August reported (August 25) my talk in which I drew attention to the earthquake fault zone that passes up through the Rhineland and Belgium into Kent.

The earthquake last night in Liege

(reported November 9) is a sharp reminder of the potential hazard that this zone poses for centres of industry and population that lie along it.

For although the event was of moderate Richter magnitude, the damage caused was substantial and fatalities resulted.

Your's faithfully,  
ROBERT MUIR WOOD,  
Principia Mechanica Ltd,  
Newton House,  
50 Vineyard Path,  
Andover, Hampshire.  
November 8.

Robert Muir Wood

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

P. H. BARKER

Librarian, De La Salle College,  
Hopwood Hall,

Middleton, Manchester.  
November 9.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman

From Dr John Penman  
Sir, You report (November 10) the Prince of Wales "read the funeral oration from Pericles".

You're faithfully,

JOHN PENMAN

Forest View, Upper Chute,  
Andover, Hampshire.

November 11.

John Penman



THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Change in the odds with Goldsmith back in town

Investment in gaming companies which rely for their profits on roulette and blackjack has lost its attractions over the past three years. Casinos owned by Playboy, Coral and Ladbrokes were swept away in the cleaning carried out by the Gaming Board and the Metropolitan Police at the turn of the decade.

Attempts to win back lost gaming licences met with stiff opposition. Licensing justices were not persuaded that a change in visible executives necessarily meant a change in practices which had led to the withdrawal of licences in the first place.

But after falling away quite dramatically, business is now picking up, and gaming is attracting a new breed of entrepreneur.

Today the Unlisted Securities Market will see the debut of Aspinall Holdings, which combines the charisma of Mr John Aspinall and the business acumen of Sir James Goldsmith. The deeper significance of Aspinall's flotation should not be lost. Sir James is back to the London business scene which he pointedly left when he took Cavenham Foods into private ownership.

I do not imagine that the sharp Goldsmith eye and diamond brilliant commercial mind will be concentrated solely on the fortunes of one gaming company. Who knows, he may even revive his former passion for newspapers.

The Monopolies Commission may use the Pleasurama merger to say something more about the structure of the casino industry, particularly in London, which accounts for almost three-quarters of the total turnover in Britain.

Since the 1979 cleanup campaign, the number of London casinos has dropped by a third while the amount of money handed over for gambling chips has jumped by a third. For the survivors the pickings are rich.

To regain more than speculative appeal in the City, the companies it must

demonstrate an ability to sustain high management standards.

Meanwhile, Aspinall's offer is a rare event in the USM, for sale, should turn out a stag's delight.

With a market quotation in place, Aspinall has already attracted rumours that it might be about to make a deal or be the subject itself of an instant takeover bid. Such gossip is common with new issues but the industry could take the merger route to sort itself out.

How feasible that is will become clearer this week with the expected publication of the Monopolies Commission report dealing with the merger between Pleasurama and Trident. Trident, with the astute Lord Hanson at the top, is now organizing itself to depend largely on profits from the Clermont Club and the Victoria Sporting Club.

Grand Metropolitan is also under the commission's scrutiny because it has a 30 per cent stake in Pleasurama. Both Pleasurama and Grand Met's gambling subsidiary Mecca has stakes in the Ritz casino and the Casanova. Pleasurama owns Maxim's.

Lonrho, the creation of Mr Tiny Rowland and already a casino operator, has bought 45 Park Lane and is likely to apply for a licence to bring back gaming to this old Playboy Club premises.

Goldsmith: something to celebrate



# Higher paid face increase in National Insurance levy

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Taxes are likely to rise for the well-paid as a result of increased ceilings for the payment of National Insurance contributions, to be announced by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Thursday. Take-home pay for workers earning more than £245 a week, or £12,740 a year, is expected to be reduced by £1 a week.

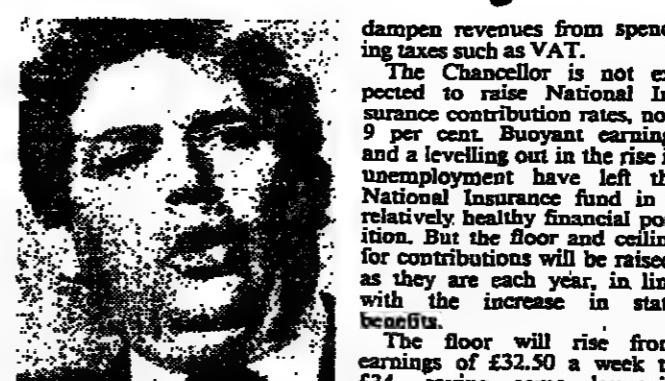
But Mr Lawson, in his autumn statement, is expected to present an optimistic prospectus for the economy in the coming year, with economic growth of close to 3 per cent, inflation edging down to next year's planes. This is twice this year's reserve which was widely criticized as inadequate, especially since it was combined with an allowance for unemployment which shows no sign of materializing.

Government projections in the last Budget suggested that the Chancellor might have about £500m to return in tax cuts in 1984-85, but Mr Lawson is now thought to take a more gloomy view.

In spite of his success in keeping public spending plans in line with the £126.4 billion originally envisaged for next year, the Chancellor believes that a substantial safety margin is needed if he is a repetition of this year's experience when a threatened spending overshoot necessitated his £1 billion emergency cuts package in July.

He is keen, therefore, to leave more or less intact the £3 billion reserve for unplanned contingencies built into next year's planes. This is twice this year's reserve which was widely criticized as inadequate, especially since it was combined with an allowance for unemployment which shows no sign of materializing.

Mr Lawson is also cautious over revenue prospects. Higher than expected growth and North Sea oil production have boosted revenues this year and should do so again in 1984. But the lower inflation that the Chancellor is predicting will



Lawson: gloomy view

dampen revenues from spending taxes such as VAT.

The Chancellor is not expected to raise National Insurance contribution rates, now 9 per cent. Buoyant earnings and a levelling out in the rise in unemployment have left the National Insurance fund in a relatively healthy financial position. But the floor and ceiling for contributions will be raised, as they are each year, in line with the increase in state benefits.

The floor will rise from earnings of £32.50 a week to £34, saving some low-paid workers nearly £3 a week. The ceiling, now £235 a week, is likely to go up by £10.

• Cable and Wireless has formed a joint venture with Chinese companies to provide a telephone service for China's Shenzhen special economic zone.

## Peat faces resistance

The European COFI company is standing firm against Guinness Peat's attempt to take over investment trust Moorside via the issue of 44 million shares.

Attempts last week by Guinness's chief executive, Mr Alastair Morton, to rally critical shareholders' support before tomorrow's vote have failed. Other substantial shareholders will be joining COFI's 8.3 per cent holding in voting against a bid where the logic is at best dubious.

The new shares to be issued have been underwritten at 40p - far too low, argue the opposition - when the present market price is just pennies below the year's best at 54p.

### STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT Index 725.1 up 6.8  
FT Gilts 53.70 up 0.68

FT All Shares 453.48 up 6.36

Bargains: 19.730

Datstrum USM Leaders

Index 96.51 up 1.89

New York: Dow Jones

Averages: (close) 1250.20 up 31.91x

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones

Index 9,305.63 down 36.05

Hongkong: Hang Seng

Index 84.94 down 44.65

Amsterdam: 150.5 up 5.1

Sydney: ASX Index 712.4 up 23.5

Frankfurt: Commerzbank

Index 1015.8 up 20.9

Brussels: General Index

122.88 down 1.11

Paris: CAC Index 142.1 up 1.6

### CURRENCIES

Change on week

#### LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4875 up 5pts

Index 84.1 up 0.2

DM 3.9825 up 0.0245

Ffr 12.11 up 0.072

Yen 350.50 up 0.5

Dollar Index 128.0 unchanged

DM 2.6765

#### NEW YORK CLOSE

Sterling \$1.4850

Dollar DM 2.6805

#### INTERNATIONAL

ECU 0.570471

SDR 0.709665

### BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Akzo (quarter), American Oil Field Land Securities, Outwin Investment Trust, Singo Group, Skanska.

FINAL: Associated Heat Services.

TOMORROW - Interim: BET

Omnibus Services, Cable and

Wireless, GEI International, God-

free Davis, HAT Group, Inter-

national Signs and Control Group,

Royal Insurance, Young and Co's

Brewery.

FINAL: New Court Trust, Scottish

National Trust, Somic, Union Steel

Corporation (of South Africa).

WEDNESDAY - Interim: Allied

Irish Banks, Bestwood, Michael

Black, Chamberlin and Hill, Cullen's

Stora, Jersey General Investment

Trust, London and Liverpool Trust,

London Trust, Monks Investment

Trust, TR Technology Investment Trust,

Tesco, Thomas Warrington, Final:

Wade Potters.

THURSDAY - Interim: Aquascutum

Group, Brown Shipley, East

Midland Allied Press, B Elliott, LCP

Holdings, LRC International, Philips

Lamps NV (third quarter) Plessey

(second quarter), Finals: Akroyd

and Smithers, J Gleeson, Kwik

Save Discount Group.

FRIDAY - Interim: Black Arrow

Group, Gerni, Gross, S Jerome,

Property Partnerships, G Rudde, R

Somerslaw (Kirkcaldy), Spong

Holdings, Phifer Hickson Interna-

tional.

The Week Ahead, page 14

## Yen-dollar pact 'will aid Europe'

From Bailey Morris  
Washington

## Congress staves off financial crisis

By Michael Prest and Bailey Morris

The extraordinary prospect of the US Federal Government running out of money was averted over the weekend when Congress, which has blocked specific spending bills, agreed on emergency measures to allow the Government to go on functioning.

As finally approved, the measure contained \$100 million more than the President wanted for domestic programmes, including \$98.7 million for education, health and shelter programmes.

Had Congress failed to approve the measure, key government agencies including the Defence Department and the White House could have been forced to shut down today.

The figures contained in Credit News for the first three-quarters of this year show that although casualties are up on last year, liquidations have started to tail off.

Since the end of the third quarter there are signs of some further improvement.

The Middle Bank believes there are grounds for optimism: although the number of companies in its "intensive care unit" is unchanged the figures involved are much less because the companies are smaller than they were.

Other banks are more cautious but concede the picture is brighter than a year ago.

Scotrocs was involved in packaging wine, animal feedstuff and engineering but suffered its heaviest losses in packaging. The Royal Bank of Scotland and Barclays were the two principal bankers who, despite strenuous efforts, were unable to get shareholders to agree to any alteration in loan stock terms.

The activity has been caused by Ticanrol's discovery of "traces of hydrocarbons" in an exploratory well of New Zealand's north-west coast. Ticanrol has made it clear that it is too early to evaluate the significance of the find.

However, brokers have interpreted the find as "very positive". Police had to be called to the

Auckland Stock Exchange as spectators spilled on to the trading floor to see the prices board.

The activity has been caused by Ticanrol's discovery of "traces of hydrocarbons" in an exploratory well of New Zealand's north-west coast. Ticanrol has made it clear that it is too early to evaluate the significance of the find.

Under this system, foreign investors can buy shares in the United States once they have been traded on the New Zealand Stock Exchanges.

The exchanges at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin have become tourist attractions as oil company shares have surged. Brokers expect this week to be less hectic than last but shares will continue to rise.

Police had to be called to the

Chicago adds Brent crude

North Sea Brent crude will be added to the crude oil future contract offered by the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) in a move to increase volume in the contract, before the London International Petroleum Exchange (IPE) launches its first crude oil contract on November 22.

Brent crude is planned to be the IPE key crude. It has the same characteristics as the CBOT key crude.

The CBOT, which has seen most oil trading move to the New York exchange, sees Brent crude making its contracts more attractive because of their important role in the Rotterdam stock market.

At present, the dollar overvaluation is 50 per cent or more against some European currencies with the result that where the United States once enjoyed trade surpluses, it is now suffering huge trade deficits.

With the European Community, for example, the US in the first nine months of the year had its first deficit in years. This ran at a rate of \$205m, implying a deficit of \$400m for the year.

Interest rates have risen in the US, and the US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies. The US dollar has appreciated against most currencies.

The US dollar has appreciated against

## Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Monday. Dealings End, Nov 25. 5 Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5.

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Stock outstanding	Price last Friday	Change	Gross Div yield	Int. last Friday	Gross Div yield	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Change	Gross Div yield	Int. last Friday	Gross Div yield	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Change	Gross Div yield	Int. last Friday	Gross Div yield	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Change	Gross Div yield	Int. last Friday	Gross Div yield	Capitalization	Price last Friday	Change	Gross Div yield	Int. last Friday	Gross Div yield			
& Stock				& Yield		& Company			& P/E			& Company			& P/E		& P/E	& Company			& P/E		& P/E	& Company			& P/E		& P/E			
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																																
<b>SHORPS</b>																																
900m Exch 10% 1983 100% * 5,903 9,148	315.7	-	5.60%	5.60%	5.60%	10.1m Ass News	346	+10	4.8	4.3	4.8	21.0m Fenner J. H.	58	-2	7.1	6.8	7.3	29.4m Mollis	101	-1	11.3	11.2	4.2	32.6m Murray Fin. Inc.	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2			
500m Fund 1982-84 100% * 3,542 3,654	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m Atwater PLC	31	+2	6.0	6.4	7.1	21.0m Ferranti	58	-2	7.5	7.5	7.3	32.6m Do B.V.	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1983 100% * 1,027 1,027	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m Aurora PLC	10	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Macmillan	58	-2	6.3	6.3	6.2	32.6m Do B.V. West	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1984 984 * 3,101 3,768	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m DoSg Ctr Prfd	10	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Pine Art Dev.	58	+1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,169 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Castle	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Montfort Knit	58	-1	6.3	6.3	6.2	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m Fleet Lowell	118	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Morris	58	-1	6.3	6.3	6.2	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1984 984 * 2,147 2,147	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m Fleet Mkt BDR	228	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 11,679 9,606	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 11,679 9,606	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
100m Exch Cv 1976-1985 100% * 7,019 7,025	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									
110m Exch 10% 1985 100% * 10,027 10,013	44.4	-	5.54%	5.54%	5.54%	10.1m First Corp	108	-1	5.2	5.0	5.2	21.0m Niss. News	96	-1	4.5	4.5	4.5	32.6m Do B.V. Unicredit	112	-1	12.3	12.4	1.2									

## Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

	Price	YTM	Country	Yield	Term
FRONTIER CREDIT FUND FOR 1985	102.63	6.42	October 1983	13.6%	1988
CORPORATE DEBT 1985	102.76	9.42	May 1983	13.6%	1988
GENERAL DEBT 1985	102.76	12.22	May 1983	13.6%	1988
EUROBOND 1985	102.76	12.22	May 1983	13.6%	1988
EUROBOND 1986	102.76	12.22	May 1983	13.6%	1989
LAWSON TRUST 1985	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1985
ARMED FORCES 1985	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1985
ARMED FORCES 1986	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1986
ARMED FORCES 1987	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1987
ARMED FORCES 1988	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1988
ARMED FORCES 1989	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1989
ARMED FORCES 1990	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1990
ARMED FORCES 1991	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1991
ARMED FORCES 1992	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1992
ARMED FORCES 1993	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1993
ARMED FORCES 1994	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1994
ARMED FORCES 1995	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1995
ARMED FORCES 1996	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1996
ARMED FORCES 1997	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1997
ARMED FORCES 1998	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1998
ARMED FORCES 1999	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	1999
ARMED FORCES 2000	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2000
ARMED FORCES 2001	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2001
ARMED FORCES 2002	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2002
ARMED FORCES 2003	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2003
ARMED FORCES 2004	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2004
ARMED FORCES 2005	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2005
ARMED FORCES 2006	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2006
ARMED FORCES 2007	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2007
ARMED FORCES 2008	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2008
ARMED FORCES 2009	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2009
ARMED FORCES 2010	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2010
ARMED FORCES 2011	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2011
ARMED FORCES 2012	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2012
ARMED FORCES 2013	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2013
ARMED FORCES 2014	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2014
ARMED FORCES 2015	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2015
ARMED FORCES 2016	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2016
ARMED FORCES 2017	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2017
ARMED FORCES 2018	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2018
ARMED FORCES 2019	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2019
ARMED FORCES 2020	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2020
ARMED FORCES 2021	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2021
ARMED FORCES 2022	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2022
ARMED FORCES 2023	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2023
ARMED FORCES 2024	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2024
ARMED FORCES 2025	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2025
ARMED FORCES 2026	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2026
ARMED FORCES 2027	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2027
ARMED FORCES 2028	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2028
ARMED FORCES 2029	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2029
ARMED FORCES 2030	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2030
ARMED FORCES 2031	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2031
ARMED FORCES 2032	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2032
ARMED FORCES 2033	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2033
ARMED FORCES 2034	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2034
ARMED FORCES 2035	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2035
ARMED FORCES 2036	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2036
ARMED FORCES 2037	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2037
ARMED FORCES 2038	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2038
ARMED FORCES 2039	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2039
ARMED FORCES 2040	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2040
ARMED FORCES 2041	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2041
ARMED FORCES 2042	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2042
ARMED FORCES 2043	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2043
ARMED FORCES 2044	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2044
ARMED FORCES 2045	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2045
ARMED FORCES 2046	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2046
ARMED FORCES 2047	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2047
ARMED FORCES 2048	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2048
ARMED FORCES 2049	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2049
ARMED FORCES 2050	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2050
ARMED FORCES 2051	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2051
ARMED FORCES 2052	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2052
ARMED FORCES 2053	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2053
ARMED FORCES 2054	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2054
ARMED FORCES 2055	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2055
ARMED FORCES 2056	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2056
ARMED FORCES 2057	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2057
ARMED FORCES 2058	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2058
ARMED FORCES 2059	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2059
ARMED FORCES 2060	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2060
ARMED FORCES 2061	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2061
ARMED FORCES 2062	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2062
ARMED FORCES 2063	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2063
ARMED FORCES 2064	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2064
ARMED FORCES 2065	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2065
ARMED FORCES 2066	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2066
ARMED FORCES 2067	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2067
ARMED FORCES 2068	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2068
ARMED FORCES 2069	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2069
ARMED FORCES 2070	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2070
ARMED FORCES 2071	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2071
ARMED FORCES 2072	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2072
ARMED FORCES 2073	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2073
ARMED FORCES 2074	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2074
ARMED FORCES 2075	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2075
ARMED FORCES 2076	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2076
ARMED FORCES 2077	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2077
ARMED FORCES 2078	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2078
ARMED FORCES 2079	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2079
ARMED FORCES 2080	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2080
ARMED FORCES 2081	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2081
ARMED FORCES 2082	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2082
ARMED FORCES 2083	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2083
ARMED FORCES 2084	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2084
ARMED FORCES 2085	102.76	11.11	May 1983	13.6%	2085

**TOTAL Compagnie Française des Pétroles**

Consolidated financial position at June 30, 1983

At its meeting of November 9, 1983, the Board examined the consolidated financial statements of the Total Group at June 30, 1983 (figures given in millions of francs):

	1st Half 1982	1st Half 1983
Sales	61,534	68,538
Cash Flow	1,646	2,821
Depreciation and Provisions	3,576	3,604
Net Income	-1,870	-783
—CFP Share	-1,359	-376
Minority Interests	-511	-407
Inventory Incidence (estimated)	600	-500
Cash Flow excluding		
Inventory Incidence	1,046	3,321

The net loss recorded is in part a result of inadequate prices on the oil markets and in part a result of the negative inventory incidence consequent on the fall in crude oil prices that occurred during the first half.

Cash flow and the net result are determined by the FIFO method as in previous years. The inventory incidence calculated on the cost of replacing tonnage sold is negative and estimated at minus 500 million francs. Cash flow excluding inventory incidence thus calculated is then 3.3 billion francs.

Furthermore, considerable stock drawdowns of 2.2 million tons reduced the value of Group inventories from 25.9 billion francs to 20.5 billion francs. No profit was recorded on this drawing down, as would have been the case if a LIFO method had been applied from the outset. Application of the FIFO method has in previous years led to a revaluing of inventories and therefore generated book inventory profits which increased the Group's balance sheet net worth, without indicating the portion of net worth attributable to these. It is not necessary therefore to record a profit on stock drawdowns which then have to be offset by recovery of a provision in an equal amount taken from reserves.

Net exchange losses recorded in the income statement amount to 221 million francs. This amount includes on the one hand the exchange transaction results of CFP-Parent Company and of the various subsidiaries which are positive, and on the other, a loss of 600 million francs resulting from translation into French francs of the debts of the Group's various foreign subsidiaries which are expressed in the currency of account of these subsidiaries. Conversely, translation into French francs of the assets of these foreign subsidiaries showed a monetary appreciation of 1400 million francs which is not recorded in income but increases by as much shareholders' equity on the Group's balance sheet.

The disposal in June of interests in Ato Chimie and Chloé Chimie to the Elf Aquitaine Group resulted in the removal of these interests from the consolidated financial statements and in a net loss of 134 million francs which is included in first half results.

Net investments amounted to 2.9 billion francs against 3.5 billion francs for first half 1982, and 8.2 billion for all of 1982. It should be observed that during first half 1983 the figure for net investments neighbours on that for cash flow.

# Horizon slips in the holiday price war

The price war in package holidays still has some way to go. The question is: Which companies are most likely to suffer?

Among the top half dozen tour operators, in terms of Stock Exchange exposure, Horizon Travel and Intasun Leisure are most under pressure. Others ostensibly are cushioned because they are part of a bigger organization.

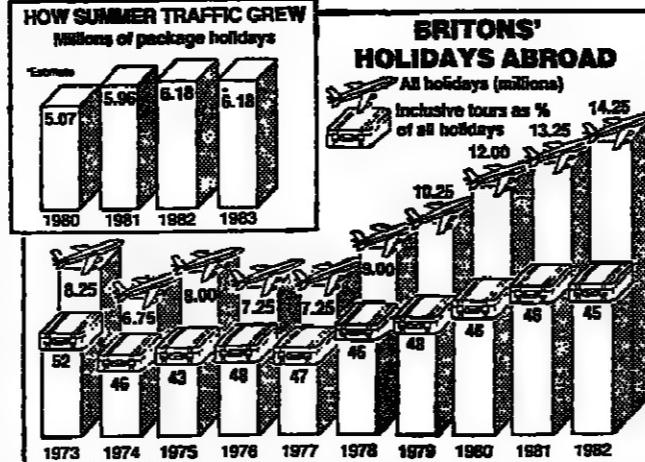
Thomson Holidays is part of the Thomson group although an increasingly important profit contributor, it is the same with Global, part of GUS; British Airways is behind operators like Enterprise and Sovereign, although privatization prospects conceivably add pressure to maintain profits; and Cosmos has its umbilical links with Liechtenstein.

It is Thomson, with Mr John MacNeill in the driving seat, which has been most aggressive so far with traditionally upmarket holidays. This summer it has been generally competitive on price with Intasun, traditionally the main seller on lower prices. A reprint brochure with even lower prices is likely from Thomson next month with Intasun coming in with its unpublished 1984 main brochure even as late as the first few days in January.

Allowances need to be made, therefore, for tactics in that particular poker game when assessing what combatants have to say, but Harry Goodman, Intasun's forceful chairman, said, somewhat uncharacteristically: "Thomson may beat us on price. But we would then be a close second. Horizon could face dropping substantially to compete".

Horizon has been slow to match the competition of Thomson and Intasun and among the big operators has consequently suffered the most. Mr Bruce Tanner, Horizon's chairman, admits his margins are "a little lower" and that although turnover in the current financial year is slightly up on annual comparison, profits are down. Analysts are looking to around £11m pretax against £14m last time.

Mr Tanner says guardedly the figure will be in excess of £10m. He hopes for a dividend



increase again - "but it depends a lot on 1984 trading."

A crucial factor with Horizon is the way it uses its airline, Orion. Some 85 per cent of its carriages are Horizon holiday-makers. There is an obvious problem when the holidays operation loses its way as it has this summer.

Horizon has at last taken steps to diversify its holiday product. Its average holiday price, because of the product mix involving more upmarket holidays, has been running at £270. (These are Horizon's figures). Now it has launched a new label, Broadway.

## Horizon looks like a takeover target

Although Horizon is nearer to matching the price-cutters, and still like Thomson has an option to reprint its 1984 brochure, it is starting to look like a takeover target.

Intasun has for some time been trying to drive its image more upmarket by improving quality control but the argument for Intasun being interested eventually in Horizon is that it could more quickly give Intasun a bigger slice of the upper tiers of the market.

In the game of brochure bluff now going on Intasun has currently dealt the hand of a 6 per cent interim discount on its 1983 brochure offering. Mr

Goodman said: "If we took a 6 per cent drop in prices and there was also no growth for us then our profit margins would be hit, probably by 2 to 3 per cent. But we only need 5 to 6 per cent growth in the main Intasun product - less than we achieved this year - to hit 20 per cent growth for the group as a whole."

The 6 per cent off gambit by the end of October has sold 30,000 package holidays, only 5 per cent of Intasun's projected carryings. Mr Goodman said:

"So we lose some bookings - so what? We will pick it all up in January."

The question mark over Intasun is whether it will cut its prices by 6 per cent but by 10 to 12 per cent, as some in the trade expect. That might affect profits less than one might think. Intasun is still increasing the range of products, and is gearing up subsidiary operations like Lancaster Holidays and Club 18/30. Lower prices should raise volumes on the Intasun in product.

Less than half the carriages on its airline, Air Europe, are accounted for in-house and Air Europe claims a utilization rate above that of Horizon and Thomson's Britannia airline.

It would be easy to nominate possible bidders for Horizon. Only last week Grand Metropolitan added to its travel interests by buying up Travelscene, big in short-break continental holidays. Bass has also been extending its travel interests.

Derek Harris

## Markets await an unlikely change

### Is the world back on dollar standard?

in the first quarter of 1981 and for non-industrial countries dollar holdings fell from 73 per cent in 1976 to 59 per cent in the first quarter of 1981.

Two forces are pulling in opposite directions. One group of observers argues that the US current account deficit with the dollar can continue to remain strong.

But if the Eurodollar market continues to show low negative growth, if reserves in general grow at a modest rate, and if Opec nations continue to run balance of payments deficits, there is every reason to expect a further concentration of international reserves into dollars.

Reserves of developing countries are falling, as are those of Opec nations. In addition, for the first time in its history, the rate of growth of the Eurodollar market has come to a virtual halt.

The change in currency composition and the rates of growth of reserves and the Euro markets may not be unrelated. Reserve asset diversification is much easier at a period of expansion of public and private reserves than in the opposite situation.

The world's trading currency is the dollar and dollar assets are the most liquid of all in the international money markets.

The New York government securities and bank deposit markets have a liquidity which is unmatched in any other markets except the United Kingdom.

The consequence is that when an asset holder experiences falling reserves, there appears to be a tendency to sell non-dollar assets first, using dollars as the base line of defence.

What does this mean for the international financial system? The system was on a dollar standard from the Second

World War until the late 1960s. It was a dollar standard within the context of basically fixed exchange rates which were overtaken by floating exchange rates.

During the period of floating, the dollar became relatively less important as an international reserve asset. That process has now been reversed.

The system is increasingly back on a dollar standard. But unlike in the 1950s and 1960s it is within the context of a world of floating exchange rates.

The question is whether the United States can continue to finance its current account deficit with ease and whether the dollar can continue to remain strong.

Two forces are pulling in opposite directions. One group of observers argues that the US current account deficit with the dollar can continue to remain strong.

But if the Eurodollar market continues to show low negative growth, if reserves in general grow at a modest rate, and if Opec nations continue to run balance of payments deficits, there is every reason to expect a further concentration of international reserves into dollars.

If the second argument is correct, it means that the US

### The US current account may perform worse than expected

current account may deteriorate much further than most observers expect without triggering a fall in the dollar. It also suggests that US interest rates could fall without necessarily impairing the strength of the dollar.

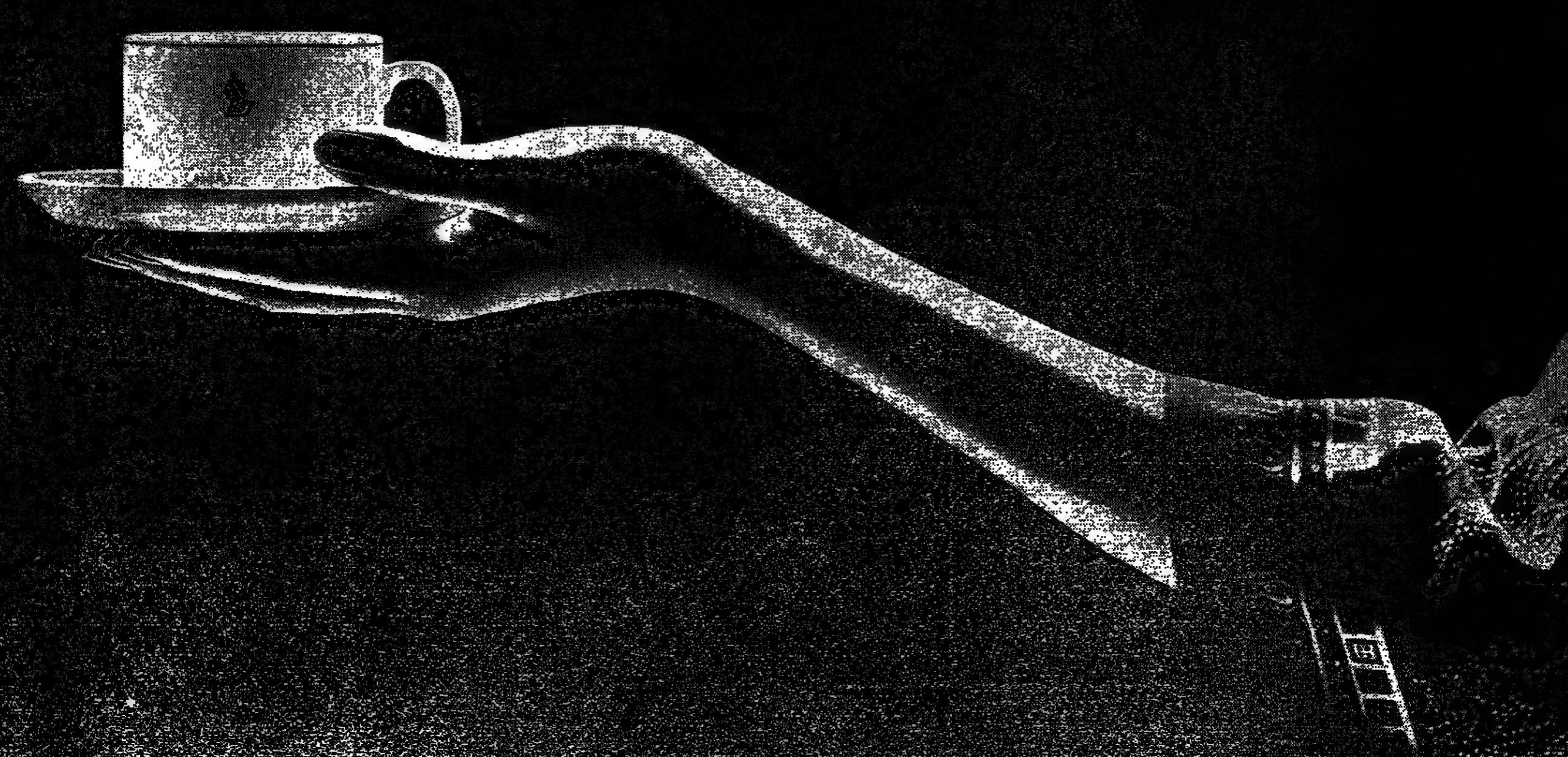
Such continued strength of the dollar could act as a long-term damper on economic growth in Western European authorities to lower interest rates because they fear of seeing their currencies fall even further.

At some stage, the process will certainly be reversed and then the fall in the dollar could be very dramatic. But not yet.

Geoffrey Bell

The author is a director of Schroder International and a member of the Group of Thirty.

# A FEW HOURS GRACE BEFORE THE MADNESS STARTS ALL OVER AGAIN.



In today's business world you must put time aside to slow yourself down.

And one place you can do that is in the privacy of our Business Class cabin. Relaxing in an exclusively designed seat some airlines would be pleased to call First Class.

Here, as you stretch out in an area roomier than

you imagined, decisions are deliberated at your leisure.

It's your prerogative to change your mind over the choice of drink, or whether to have Lobster Newburg, Rib Eye Steak or Szechuan Fried Fish.

It doesn't matter that those extra documents made your luggage heavy. Our Business Class

allowance is thirty kilos.

And it was good to find that we reserved your favourite seat when your secretary booked the ticket. And that our Premium Accommodation Plan service has your hotel confirmed well ahead.

Knowing too, that your luggage will be cleared before most others when you land helps take the

edge off the business pressures you expect to encounter at the other end. But from this height, as you leisurely consider a brandy offered by our gentle hostesses in sarong kebayas, any problems on the ground are starting to look a little insignificant. SINGAPORE AIRLINES BUSINESS CLASS

مكتبة من الأصل

RUGBY UNION: BRAVE SCOTS PLAY TO THEIR STRENGTHS, YOUNG WELSH DISCOVER THEIR WEAKNESSES

# Murrayfield is witness to a gripping case of 'not proven'

By David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent**Scotland ..... 25**  
**New Zealand ..... 25**

In Scotland there is a legal verdict to suit Saturday's game. Murrayfield, not proven. It has always struck me as an unsatisfactory verdict just as a drawn game is unsatisfactory. New Zealand, who with a dismally adventurous game were unable to build on it, Scotland, clawing their way back, were not quite good enough to overturn that.

Extending the legal metaphor, New Zealand, like an impassioned defence lawyer pleading his case before the jury retires, provided a maximum extraction of rugby in the last two tries to try and smother victory. That, and the try-line of three to one in the All Blacks' favour, is what lingers in the mind from a match in which New Zealand scored two goals, a try and three penalty goals to a try, five penalties and two dropped goals.

The scrum-half hid a telling statistic when in this country we have managed when brilliant British backs have scored the tries, yet the villainous opposition has kicked the goals and won. The boot is on the other foot now; yet one can understand why Scotland, recognising opposition strength and their own limitations, played to a well-defined pattern and within that context did exceptionally well.

Rene Hourquet's performance contributed substantially to a sense of general dissatisfaction. New Zealanders may have been in for them; two years ago he refuted their only defeat on tour in Romania and France, and on Saturday the reasons for his interventions – or lack of them – were not always apparent. A one-stage the penalty count favoured Scotland by 11-2, which indicates the greater confusion lay with New Zealand.

Yet it was a considerable achievement by Scotland to win in a game which seemed to be slipping away from them. I doubt whether Laidlaw has played better, and Rutherford constantly forced decisions. If he did not kick, Laidlaw probed, and linked with his back

row. Alternatively Kennedy charged forward to establish a ruck. Whatever the way, Scotland were determined to give New Zealand little on which to capitalise.

New Zealand's best source of possession, untidy though much of it was, came from a lineout in the loose, then assisted by the close-quarters work of Cuthbertson and Calder. Their frustration showed in the number of foolish penalties they conceded, and Dods punished them for it.

The frustration also extended to the front rows where Aitken and Crichton were at odds, and in an uncharacteristic incident late in the game when Wilson gratuitously took Dods' smile as the scrum half was picking himself up after a tackle.

Rutherford dropped two short range goals and Dods kicked three penalties in the first half. Denee kicked, two penalties and a conversion to Fraser's try. Hobbs had scored the first try from a quick throw in by Wilson to McLean, who had run the ball with his kicks down. Mexico originated the second when Brian Pollock's kick evaded one tackle, accepted another but was allowed to launch Donald Shaw supported and Fraser, for all the world as though he was heading for his favourite corner in Wellington, kicked over Dods and sent the ball down.

At 16-15 they All Blacks were in charge. At 16-15 they were not. Fraser scored his second try, again from a kick and chase, from an opportunity furnished by Donald and Hobbs. Deans converted, and New Zealand were two scores away again. Indiscipline pulled them back. Dods kicked two penalties, Deans converted, and Cuthbertson went a lineout. Johnson's subsequent kick was a third of a chance and Pollock touched down. Dods' conversion, from touch, missed by a matter of inches.

New Zealand's response was electrifying. They ran a penalty from their own 10 metre line. Green winning his first cap as a replacement found unexpected space. Wilson too, and as the forwards drove on, he managed to get over the line. Laidlaw, it was clear, had lost the ball; in any case the referee signalled a penalty to New Zealand but changed the award. Scotland had 11-2, which indicates the greater confusion lay with New Zealand.

It was a considerable achievement by Scotland to win in a game which seemed to be slipping away from them. I doubt whether Laidlaw has played better, and Rutherford constantly forced decisions. If he did not kick, Laidlaw probed, and linked with his back

SOMERSET ..... 10

MIDDLESEX ..... 9

A rousing Somerset victory by a try and two penalty goals to a dropped goal and two penalties in the county championship at Bridgwater on Saturday earned them a home place in the semi-finals at Bath against Yorkshire on November 26. If they maintain the form they showed in the second half, Somerset will face up team left in the championship, which is sponsored by Thorn-EMI.

Somerset's elation was edged with sadness at the loss of their England centre, Sidun Halliday, who sustained a broken ankle in the first half and is expected to miss the rest of the season. This was a personal tragedy for Halliday who was due to have played for the All Blacks and was the All Blacks' most-capped player in England. Before going to Twickenham on Saturday, before going to Rutherford, his parting words to Derek Morgan, the chairman of England selectors, were that he would be back.

Middlesex were enjoying their best period of the match when Halliday was injured. Their back row was working sweetly and they seemed to have won the battle up front. They had survived a powerful

Yesterdays were worthy

start by Somerset, in which Palmer had scored a penalty and Horton had hit a post with an attempted drop goal.

Horton dropped a goal for Middlesex, and half a dozen and a string of two penalties. But, crucially as it turned out, Stringer missed another simple penalty just before half-time.

At the interval, Horton, the captain, rallied the West Country cohort. He insisted on a higher tactical approach and Somerset began the second half with renewed vigour. After 10 minutes, their new hooker, Beaumont, won a head against the head and Hill, the scrum half, broke through to give Horton a scoring pass for the only try of the match.

However, Palmer missed the straightforward conversion and the following an instant period in which he failed with two penalties and Horton was two drops at goal wide.

At last Palmer succeeded with a penalty from 20 metres and the home crowd held their breath as Middlesex counter-attacked. Cardus made two strong breaks (one of whom was stopped by an unexpected good tackle from Horton) and Middlesex missed an obvious opportunity for a drop at goal at the end when they held the ball too long in the scrum-line near the Somerset line and lost control.

Both sides were worthy

start by Somerset, in which Palmer

had scored a penalty and Horton

had hit a post with an attempted

drop goal.

There was certainly no unsavoury play on Saturday as both teams contributed to a fine flowing game.

Yorkshire's second column was two penalties and one drop goal, but

as he took the driving power of the young Gloucestershire stand off Barnes, who kicked two penalty goals and converted a try.

Hesford collected a pushover try for Gloucestershire to give them a ten-point lead at the interval and, their high-scoring winger, burst through for two delightful tries (though Hitchens, on his first appearance, was an outstanding exception) and the customary tendency to over-exuberance in midfield (though the two new boys, Fahey and Jefferay, at stand-off half-centre, did many good things).

On the credit side, Lowdon is playing better than ever at full-back; the England lock, Sydall, when not taking headings at outside centre, is back almost to his best form; and Lancashire's distinguished wing, Stevenson, and Carleton, in their convincingly dominant roles, did as much a pleasure as ever to watch on the rare occasions that they are allowed the ball.

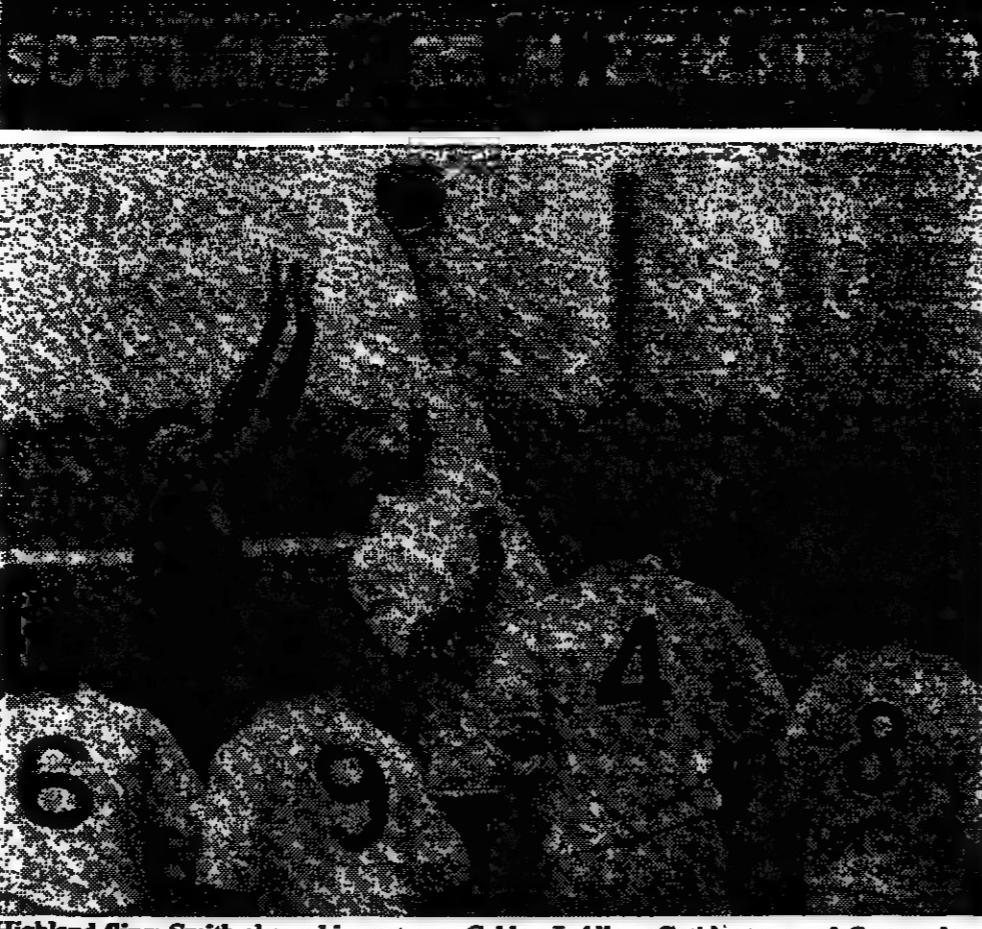
Hopelessly outweighted forward, Devon managed to provide plumpies of the best rugby of the match.

Northampton, a robbery non-stop variety, was the white horses charging for the home line, guided by probing kicks from the half-back pair of Old and Jefferay.

Gloucestershire were certainly in no doubt that they would dispose of Yorkshire on Saturday. After a fairly flurty start from the north-country, Gloucestershire pack took over and their side sailed comfortably like white horses charging for the home line, guided by probing kicks from the half-back pair of Old and Jefferay.

Gloucestershire are used to weathering such squalls. The home pack may initially have missed the controlling influence of their splendid captain, Rafter, who was out injured, but once they found the measure of their opponents they dictated much of what happened.

They had Orwin, the RAF corporal, back in the ranks after his sending off against Middlesex recently. He had played only one



Highland fling: Smith shows his partners, Calder, Laidlaw, Cuthbertson and Caxton, how to cut out Mexico.

on the advice of his touch judge Brian Anderson. Scotland graciously cleared and leapt to celebrate their second draw with New Zealand.

Match: P W Dose (Gales), J A Polack (Scotland), A E Kennedy (Wales), D J Wilson (England), S T Bunn (Australia), J P Teller (Argentina), R Smith (Cortesia), A J Donnan (Wales), B McGrath (Wales), H R Lomax (Ireland), G J Brad (Day of Picardy), A Anderson (Cortesia), M J Wilson (Wales), C Green (B South), I Dore, D McKeown, K Borwick, N Wilson, M Dench, A Anderson, A Robertson, G Clark, M Macleod (Wales), G Morris (Wales), Mervyn P W Cunningham (Argentina), J T Merrell (France).

## All Black discipline on the line

The match at Murrayfield could be said to have turned on the decision in injury time which saw a kickable try awarded to New Zealand – a penalty to Scotland – though it did not connect, and it was that which caused Mr Anderson to indicate misconduct under Law 26(3) and the referee to reverse his previous decision.

The New Zealand management were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson, his captain, clearly

felt that Mr Anderson had penalised them for intent rather than for something which had actually happened.

The New Zealand management

were clearly unhappy about both the try and the way in which Scottish bodies were allowed to fit in what they considered offside positions.

Rope and Wilson,

FOOTBALL: FAGAN AND BURKINSHAW ENTHUSE OVER 'ONE OF THE BEST MATCHES EVER'

# Day the game was glorious again

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Joe Fagan's opening statement was startling. After climbing the stairs to White Hart Lane's press room, and arriving breathless with enthusiasm, he described the game as "one of the best I've ever been associated with". That is some claim, bearing in mind he has been at Liverpool for over 25 years.

Yet it would have been disappointing if he had said anything else. So what if there was the odd mistake here and there? Stevens might have been at fault for Liverpool's first goal and Clemente for their second; in turn, Grobbelaar might have prevented Tottenham's first and Kennedy, who conceded a penalty, their second.

But to examine defensive frailties on such an afternoon is to miss the point. Fagan encapsulated it when he admitted: "We couldn't do anything" about Hoddle in the first half. He could have followed Arsenal's example: last Wednesday they doused Tottenham's brightest flame by throwing a blanket called Robson over him in the Milk Cup.

Hoddle, fortunate not to be sent off for retaliating towards the end, was frustrated by such negative tactics. The tie was much the poorer for it, but Arsenal will not care a jot. The case for their defence rests on their victory and a home fixture against Walsall in the fourth round.

The difference is that Liverpool, with

their wondrous talent, can afford to be positive. The boot room blackboard is reserved for their own designs, for they have no need to consider the opposition. When the likes of Tottenham have the audacity to take a similar approach, a match unfolds that Keith Burkinshaw, their manager, said was "the sort I'd like to see if I was a spectator".

Had England dared employ the same spirit of adventure against Denmark, they would not be waiting for the Greeks to open the back door and usher them into the European Championship next Wednesday. Such caution may also have cost Ron Greenwood's side a place in last year's World Cup semi-final.

Even the European Cup was held within a tight grip by England's representatives during six successive finals: Liverpool, Nottingham Forest and Aston Villa conceded only one goal between them. Yet there are signs that, domestically at least, the nation's leaders are breaking out of their defensive chains. That is why Saturday afternoon was so encouraging.

Having taken nine points from their previous three visits to the capital, Liverpool might have been expected to sit back and protect the lead that Robson had given them in the fifth minute. But even by then - as Bobby Robinson, the England manager, noted

- the score could have been Tottenham 1, Liverpool 2, and the pattern was to remain as fresh to the finish.

Hoddle, with Perryman his willing assistant, was irresistible before the interval. Their partnership gave Burkinshaw most pleasure in "the way they took charge of Souness and Dalglish, easily the best midfield in the country and probably in the world". Hoddle, after swaying delightfully past Dalglish, opened the way for Archibald to equalize 20 minutes later.

Hoddle clearly must play against Luxembourg and Roberts, another of Robson's squad members, did little to weaken his claim, except for a momentary lapse of concentration in the 70th minute, when Rush dispossessed him and was there seconds later to prod in the rebound from Caligari's fierce drive. Liverpool are as swift as the wind in punishing such errors.

But neither Tottenham nor Roberts would yield. Within a couple of minutes he burst through into Liverpool's area, only to be brought down from behind. Hoddle, aware that his England team-mate, Neal, had told Grobbelaar where he usually places penalties promptly changed habits and sent Liverpool's goalkeeper the wrong way.

But for Grobbelaar's spectacular save from Roberts, and Lawrence's remarkable tackle to block Archibald,

Liverpool might have been joined on top of the table by West Ham United, who left Wolverhampton Wanderers even further adrift at the bottom. Fagan would not have complained if it had been 3-2. We played well and we had 10%.

He added that Souness, with tonisitis, and Robinson, with a sore Achilles tendon, had been carrying injuries during the week and had been withdrawn from the Scottish and Euro parties respectively.

Although Burkinshaw felt that "Liverpool are on a crest of a wave and we looked as good as them", he was still not fully satisfied. He was aiming higher.

"If we keep it as simple as they do, we could be in their league," he said. "Stevens, for example, shouldn't try every time to take the lace off the ball. That is an old phrase. You probably wouldn't remember those days. Perhaps not, but more than 43,000 people will recall the day when the game was glorious again."

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: R Clemence; C Hughton, D Thomas, G Roberts, G Stevens, S Parryman, A Clark (sub: A Brazil), S Archibald, M Falco, G Robbie, A Galvin.  
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar, P Neal, A Stevenson, M Lawrence, S Nichol, A Harmer, Dafydd, S Lee, I Rush, M Robinson, G Souness. Referee: M Taylor (Kent).

# England put out a call for Bailey

By Rex Bellamy,  
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe won \$32,415 by beating Jimmy Connors 7-5, 6-1, 6-4 in two hours and a quarter in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges championships at Wembley yesterday.

This was McEnroe's sixth consecutive Wembley final and he has lost only one to Connors in 1981. Until yesterday, Connors had not been beaten in three appearances.

The problem is that Bailey is visiting friends in London and no one knows his precise whereabouts.

Robson has made an appeal on

radio and television for Bailey to contact him before the England party flies out today.

Bailey is needed because Peter Shilton, of Southampton, has withdrawn with a thigh injury, ending a run of 10 successive internationals. Nigel Spink of Aston Villa, could not be considered because of a stomach upset.

It seems as though Ray Clemence will return for the first time in a year to win his 61st cap although he picked up a slight shoulder injury in the drawn Tottenham-Liverpool game on Saturday. Trevor Francis is ruled out with an injured ankle.

John Park, of Ipswich, has been drafted back into Scotland's squad for their European championship match in East Germany on Wednesday.

Work originally dropped because he is unsettled at his club, was called up yesterday by Jack Stein, who has lost Graeme Souness of Liverpool to tonisitis and Peter Weir of Aberdeen with an Achilles tendon injury. Gordon Strachan, of Aberdeen, has joined the squad but is having intensive treatment for a knee injury.

Norman Whiteside will, after all, travel with Northern Ireland today for their European championship game against West Germany in Hamburg on Wednesday.

Ron Atkinson, the Manchester United manager, withdrew White-side from the squad on Thursday because of a groin injury but he came through Saturday's match at Leicester without any reaction.

David McCreary of Newcastle United has just come up with a shiny new pick-up in the 4-0 defeat at Stoke and has since gone to Cleary of Glenlora.

Robbie James flew to Sofia with Wales yesterday determined not to miss Wednesday's crucial European championship tie against Bulgaria. James was kicked in the foot in Stoke's draw at Aston Villa on Saturday.

In such flair and aplomb surely lies the future for England, loyal and determined though the Wethers of this world may be. Chamberlain showed a modesty bordering on shyness in his post-match interview, suggesting that what he needs now is to develop the desire and the discipline, to impose himself on the ball.

Withe's goal also suffered in comparison to the one scored for Stoke by Chamberlain, another player hopeful of making an appearance for England, if only as a substitute, against Luxembourg.

The first half was injury time when he received the ball on the halfway line, with his back to goal, turned and beat him with a shot.

Evans' wide of the challenge, turned and shot home with delightful ease from the edge of the penalty area.

In such flair and aplomb surely

lies the future for England, loyal and determined though the Wethers of this world may be. Chamberlain showed a modesty bordering on shyness in his post-match interview, suggesting that what he needs now is to develop the desire and the discipline, to impose himself on the ball.

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?

If Bobby Robson had been at Villa Park on Saturday, he would have found the problems no easier to solve. Nine minutes into the second half Withe scored the goal which enabled Aston Villa to draw with Stoke City, yet his performance generally was clumsy and ineffectual.

Withe is the kind of footballer who puts an England manager in a dilemma. Do you automatically reward the frequency with which he appears on the score sheet? Or do you stand by the belief that achievement at one level does not guarantee it at another?



Law Report November 14 1983

## Rescinding bankruptcy order

**Commissioners of Inland Revenue v Falconer and Others**  
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice May and Lord Justice Dillon  
[Judgment delivered November 3]

Where no bankruptcy proceedings had been made at the instance of the petitioning creditor, the court could subsequently rescind the order dismissing the petition and make receiving orders against the debtors even though such a course of action was opposed by the petitioning creditor.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing an appeal by the petitioning creditor, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, against an order of Mr Registrar Dewhurst made on February 11, 1982 on the application of the trustees in bankruptcy, Mr G. D. Falconer.

Section 108 of the Bankruptcy Act 1914 provides: '(1) Every court having jurisdiction on bankruptcy under the Act may review, rescind or vary any order by it under its bankruptcy jurisdiction'.

Mr John Mummery, for the Inland Revenue, Mr Edward Bannister, for the trustees in

LORD JUSTICE DILLON said that the debtors carried on a joint construction and engineering business in Lincolnshire. They became indebted to the Inland Revenue who recovered judgment against them and served bankruptcy notices. The debtors failed to comply with the bankruptcy notices and the petition was presented in the High Court by the Revenue.

The petition was first heard before Mr Registrar Parbury on May 12, 1980. It was then decided that a cheque for £30,000 was handed to the Revenue. The petition was adjourned to July 11 when the registrar heard of the Revenue that the £30,000 was being held in trust, a phrase which must mean in trust pending the outcome of the petition.

The petition was then adjourned for several further periods and it ultimately came before Mr Registrar Dewhurst on February 11, 1981. By that date no further payment had been made to the Revenue in respect of their debt but there had been other important developments. On November 8, 1980 the three debtors had committed a further act of bankruptcy in reliance on which a trade creditor who had recovered judgment against them presented a bankruptcy petition in the Scunthorpe County Court.

A receiving order against all three debtors was made on the county court petition on December 30, 1980 and all three debtors were adjudicated bankrupt on the county court petition on January 23, 1981. The first respondent, Mr Falconer, was appointed trustee in bankruptcy of all three bankrupts in place of the Official Receiver.

Before February 17, 1981 the Official Receiver had been aware that the Revenue's petition was pending in the High Court and

## Payment from capital

**Whitehead (Inspector of Taxes) v Tubbs (Elastics) Ltd**  
Before Lord Justice Dunn, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Fox [Judgment delivered November 8]

A £20,000 payment made by a company to settle its release from restrictive terms attached to an £80,000 loan was a capital payment and not deductible in computing the company's trading profits or losses for corporation tax purposes.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by the company, Tubbs (Elastics) Ltd, from an order of Mr Justice Vinelott (*The Times* December 10, 1982) allowing the Crown's appeal against a determination by the special commissioners that the company was entitled to loss relief in respect of payment under section 177 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970.

In October 1975 the company, a manufacturer of narrow woven elastic at Sherston, Wiltshire, had borrowed £80,000 from the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd (ICFC) to purchase essential plant and machinery for a new mill at Denby in Shropshire, pursuant to an agreement whereby,

'The loan was repayable by instalments over nine years and secured by a debenture creating a first and fixed charge over all the company's freehold property, goodwill and uncalled capital and a floating charge over the company's remaining assets.'

So long as the loan was outstanding the company was not, without ICFC's consent, to enter into any hire purchase agreements in excess of £10,000, acquire any investments, make any loan or dispose of assets otherwise than in the ordinary course of business.

No money was to be borrowed by the company without ICFC's consent save for bank loans up to £5,000.

ICFC was to be kept informed of the company's business progress.

A ceiling of £35,000 was imposed on the aggregate amount of directors' emoluments and pensions.

To secure its release from those restrictions in June 1978 the company paid £20,000 to ICFC and

the agreement and debenture were cancelled and replaced by a simple mortgage on the Sherston premises.

Mr Robert Mathew for the company; Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER, giving the judgment of the court, said the sum was accepted that once the facts were ascertained, the question whether a particular expenditure was of a revenue or capital nature was one of law and one the answer to which could not be obtained by the application of one single all-embracing test.

If one started with the first of the matters referred to by Mr Justice Dixon in *Sun Newspapers Ltd v Federal Commissioner of Taxation* (1938) 61 CLR 337, 363) namely the character of the advantage sought, the general advantage was simply that of improving the company's trade. But that could not be an answer to the problem for that was, or ought to be, the advantage sought from all expenditure of the company's money whether capital or revenue.

The special commissioners found that the sum had been paid 'in order to secure release from certain terms of the 1975 agreement which were inhibiting the efficient day-to-day management of its business and were liable to jeopardise its position in trade'.

Mr Hart however submitted that the mere fact that the restrictions were inhibiting day-to-day management could not be determinative of the question whether the price for their release was to be treated as being of a revenue or a capital nature.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction. One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.

In effect the restrictions were the price paid for the loan and the loan was clearly a transaction of a capital nature. One way of looking at the matter, therefore, as Mr Hart would submit, was that the payment was in

the nature of a repayment of a capital sum.

The advantage sought to be achieved was that which would result in the sense that the company was relieved for the balance of the loan period of the disadvantage arising from the restrictions and relieved of restrictions attributable to a non-recurring transaction.

One could not separate the payment made from the origins of the restriction in respect of which it was made.





# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

**BBC 1**

6.00 *Coronation Street*: News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information, also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 *Breakfast Time* with Selina Scott and Miles Smith. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter-hour. Traffic news, weather and traffic reports, 8.15 and 8.35; tonight's traffic previewed between 8.45 and 7.00; a review of the morning papers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes and keep fit between 8.30 and 8.45; and sun and shine with Audrey Eytan between 8.30 and 8.45.
8.50 *Antiques Roadshow*. Arthur Negus and Hugh Stoddart Lexington Show (1) 8.40

Closeup 10.00 Play School presented by Elizabeth Watts 10.15

12.30 *News After Noon* with Richard Whitmore and Frances Cowardle. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only); Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. The guests include comedy actor John Sessions 1.45 Pigeon Street (1)
2.00 *Heart Magazine* programme for the hard of hearing (shown yesterday) 2.25 International Pro-Celeste Cup. Bruce Forsyth and Ben Cranshaw play John Spain and Lee Trevino over the hole of the King's Course, Gleneagles (r) 3.15 Songs of Praise (shown yesterday) 3.33 *Regional news* (not London)
3.55 *Play School* presented by Fraser Wilson 4.20 *Coronation Street*: Weather Report 4.30 *Jackie*, Bill Oddie with part one of the BFG, by Roald Dahl 4.45 *So You Want to be Top A*. Ightham took at classroom 5.00 John Craven's Newround 5.05 Blue Peter. Simon Groves, Peter Duncan and Jane Ellis with details of the 1983 Appeal 5.35 *Blame the Wasp* and *The Viperine* (r)

5.40 Sixty Minutes including the national news read by Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines at 5.55

6.40 *Cartoon Tom and Jerry*
6.50 *Terry and June*. Domestic comedy series in which, this week, Terry takes June with him on a business trip to Rose-on-Wye
7.20 *The Duties of Hazard*. Boss Hogan and Resource want to get their hands on the General Lee and will do anything legal to do it
8.19 *Panorama*: The sky-high Gamble. Michael Cockerell investigates the war between Europe and the American airplants Boeing and McDonnell Douglas. Britain, as part of the European Airbus consortium, are due to provide £200 million to help launch a new airliner to compete with the Americans in the development of a new generation of airliner
9.00 *News with John Humphrys*
9.25 *Quinty* The investigative pathologist becomes involved in the death of a baby suffering from Down's Syndrome
10.00 *News*
10.30 *Cockney Classic Darts* presented by Eric Bristow and Steve Rider. The first of a four programme series to find London's best pub darts player
11.15 *After Hours* presented by Trevor Hyett and Mavis Nicholson. The war industry is remembered by reporter Michael Nixon, photographer Terry Fincher and actor Anthony Quayle
11.40 *Newsnight*. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day
12.05 *Weather*

FREQUENCIES Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 89.25; Radio 4: 2000kHz/1500m; VHF 97.5; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 845kHz/463m.

**TV-am**

8.25 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. A review of the morning papers at 8.25; news from Gavie Scott at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; entertainment at 8.45 and 8.15; Diana Dors' special guest personal problems at 8.55; a guest in the spotlight at 7.25; *Popeye cartoon* at 7.20; guest Herb Alpert, from the *Mondays Moon* at 7.30; pop video at 7.35; star romance at 8.00; television preview at 8.35; the 10th-anniversary doctor at 8.02; and closing headlines at 9.22.

**ITV/LONDON**9.25 *Thames news headlines* 9.30 *For Schools*: Adventure of a small boy on a South Sea Island 9.45 *EastEnders* with Basil Brush 9.55 *Street markets* 10.11 *Mother number sequences* 10.21 *Sam Barstow* is interviewed 11.00 A personal view of the Church of England 11.22 *Kites and helicopters* 11.41 *Natural history: migration*
12.00 *Alphabet Zoo*. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Ian the Impala 12.10 *Let's Pretend* to tell the story of the Queen and the Tailor 12.30 *I'm Young But Special*. Derek Cooper talks to Ken Adams about his experiences working with young people who have emotional and behavioural problems
1.00 *News* 1.20 *Thames news* 1.30 *Farmhouse Kitchen*
2.00 *Film: The Assassination of Trotsky* (1982) starring Oliver Reed, Diane Rigg and Telly Savalas. A film

Investigative journalist tracks down the perpetrators of a series of professional killings. Directed by Basil Dearden

4.00 *Alphabet Zoo*. A repeat of the programme shown at noon
4.15 *Dangerous in episode ones of the Wild, Wild Goose Chase* (r) 4.25 *Plastic Man* 4.45 *The Witches and the Grimnugoy*. Part one of a new six-episode drama 5.15 *Emmendale Farm*
5.45 *News* 6.00 *Thames news*
6.25 *Help!* Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee
6.35 *Crossroads* David Hunter receives an embarrassing request from Doris Luke
7.00 *The Real World* Sue Jay and Michael Rodi celebrate the coming of age of holography
7.30 *Coronation Street* Bert Lynch receives a shock when the decorators arrive at the Rovers' Return
8.00 *Never the Twain Comedy* series as part of a prime time slot in uneasy partnership
8.30 *World in Action* The Grenada Factor A report from Washington on the American mood after the invasion of Grenada. New evidence has been unearthed that powerful pressure groups are persuading the Reagan administration to take further, tougher, action against left-wing regimes
8.35 *Comment* With his view of a matter of topical importance is Raymond Robertson, a schoolmaster from Glasgow
8.40 *Grange Hill*. Episode nine of the comprehensive school drama and it is Open Day which includes some amazings and some sad incidents (r)
8.45 *Miss Blackbaud*, by George Mackay Brown. Another in the series of narrative dramas. The narrator is David Birch
7.05 *Sussex Folk* - Plus *Jamboree*. The first in a new series of five programmes of folk music
8.00 *Recorded Music* recorded at Goodwood, West Sussex. Introduced by John Williams. The guests are the Diz Diley Group; the trio, Prelude; American country singer Peter Rowan; and Irish folk group Dingle Spokes
7.35 *The Best of Britain*. Spokes are the subject today and there are recipes for an all-in-one sponge, a Dundee cake and a chocolate log (r)
8.00 *Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In* The guests in tonight's comedy edition are Terry Curtis, Muriel Lander, Liberace and Murray Langston (r)
8.30 *Horizon*: The Great American Connection. An examination of how earthquakes have been and still are shaping our world and how scientists are working towards a more infallible method of predicting them
8.45 *Frank Delaney* talks to three guests who have changed their careers - Molly Keane who has just written two books after a gap of 30 years; Clare Francis, yachtswoman turned novelist; and former Fellow of All Souls, Iain McGilchrist, who is now studying neurology
8.55 *Newsnight*. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day
12.15 *Night Thoughts* from Father Michael Hollings
**BBC 2**

9.10 *Daytime on Two*: What use is a degree? 9.30 A day in the life of people working in a butcher's and baker's shop 9.45 *Two and a Half Men* 10.15 *Music night* 10.30 *modern 10.30* Part four of the play, *Man Plus the Slave*, 11.00 *Zig-Zag 11.25* *Talkabout 11.42* *Economics*: The money demand 12.10 *Film* eight about development issues in India 12.40 *Coal and oil deposits* 1.05 *Education versus prejudice* (ends at 1.30) 1.38 *The work of the Wellshot Residents' Association of Cambuslang, Glasgow 2.31 Words and pictures 2.18 Electricity 2.40 Music for early instruments 3.05 *Closedown**

5.35 *News summary with subtitles*
5.40 *Eureka*. The first of a series of six programmes presented by Sarah Greene and Paul McDowell about the invention of everyday things. This evening's group include the roller skates, the bicycle and the parking meter
5.50 *Counting On*. Fed Harris, in his last programme of the series, goes back to school. In a programme that should not be missed by parents who find their children's maths homework a complete mystery Mr Harris discovers how the subject is taught in today's classes
7.00 *Channel Four News* with Peter Sissons
7.50 *Comment* With his view of a matter of topical importance is Raymond Robertson, a schoolmaster from Glasgow
8.00 *Basketball* - The Wimpey Hornets League. Two high-flying teams meet tonight - Warrington, now managed with Liverpool and Bradwell who have signed a defender described by some as the best player to have played in Britain - Dan Callendar, from Bracknell Sports Centre Miles Aitken and Simon Reed introduce live coverage of the second half of the game
8.30 *The Arabic A Living History*. Part six - Ways of Faith. The ways and meanings of the Islamic faith as they affect different groups of Muslims in the central Sudan village of Umdaban (see *Choice*)
10.00 *The Prisoner*. Episode nine: It's Your Funeral. The Prisoner is duped by a young woman into believing there is going to be an assassination attempt. But who is the intended victim?
11.00 *The Eleventh Hour*: New Cinema of Latin America. Five short documentaries and the season of Latin American films. The first, *Hot Times*, highlights women in a Rio de Janeiro shanty town; The Operation studies some members of the Cuban exile community in the United States; *Controversy* deals with Cuban male machismo; *Newspaper 5* highlights a Nicaraguan literacy campaign and *Banana Workers* examines the lot of workers on a North American-owned plantation in pre-Sandinista Nicaragua
12.30 *Closedown*
15.15 *Frank Delaney* talks to three guests who have changed their careers - Molly Keane who has just written two books after a gap of 30 years; Clare Francis, yachtswoman turned novelist; and former Fellow of All Souls, Iain McGilchrist, who is now studying neurology
18.15 *Newsnight*. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day
12.15 *Night Thoughts* from Father Michael Hollings
**CHANNEL 4**

2.50 *Countdown*. Another round of the fast moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition. Richard Whiteley is the questionmaster with Willis Rushton making a return appearance as the man with the dictionary and adjudicator. *The Dick Van Dyke Show* Vintage American comedy series with Dick Van Dyke as the Peabody family. This week the Peabodys have to be explained to the Petrie's six-year-old son, Ritchie. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore and Larry Matthews

6.00 *Here's Lucy*. The astute Lucy accidentally drops a family heirloom into a cement mixer. In her attempt to retrieve the ring she disguises herself as a builder's labourer
6.30 *Counting On*. Fed Harris, in his last programme of the series, goes back to school. In a programme that should not be missed by parents who find their children's maths homework a complete mystery Mr Harris discovers how the subject is taught in today's classes
7.00 *Channel Four News* with Peter Sissons
7.50 *Comment* With his view of a matter of topical importance is Raymond Robertson, a schoolmaster from Glasgow
8.00 *Basketball* - The Wimpey Hornets League. Two high-flying teams meet tonight - Warrington, now managed with Liverpool and Bradwell who have signed a defender described by some as the best player to have played in Britain - Dan Callendar, from Bracknell Sports Centre Miles Aitken and Simon Reed introduce live coverage of the second half of the game
8.30 *The Arabic A Living History*. Part six - Ways of Faith. The ways and meanings of the Islamic faith as they affect different groups of Muslims in the central Sudan village of Umdaban (see *Choice*)
10.00 *The Prisoner*. Episode nine: It's Your Funeral. The Prisoner is duped by a young woman into believing there is going to be an assassination attempt. But who is the intended victim?
11.00 *The Eleventh Hour*: New Cinema of Latin America. Five short documentaries and the season of Latin American films. The first, *Hot Times*, highlights women in a Rio de Janeiro shanty town; The Operation studies some members of the Cuban exile community in the United States; *Controversy* deals with Cuban male machismo; *Newspaper 5* highlights a Nicaraguan literacy campaign and *Banana Workers* examines the lot of workers on a North American-owned plantation in pre-Sandinista Nicaragua
12.30 *Closedown*
15.15 *Frank Delaney* talks to three guests who have changed their careers - Molly Keane who has just written two books after a gap of 30 years; Clare Francis, yachtswoman turned novelist; and former Fellow of All Souls, Iain McGilchrist, who is now studying neurology
18.15 *Newsnight*. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day
12.15 *Night Thoughts* from Father Michael Hollings
**CHOICE**

Miner's script neatly chronicles Rath's invaluable work during the 1923 General Strike, a period that brought him into conflict with Winston Churchill, skillfully played by Robert Lang, and earn him a knighthood from the prime minister Stanley Baldwin, thoughtfully played by Peter Bowles. A superbly composed and one that leaves you awaiting tomorrow night's part two.

• The influence of the Islamic faith is the subject of the sixth programme in the ten-part **THE ARABS: A LIVING HISTORY** (Channel 4 9.00pm) This beautifully filmed episode follows three groups of people from differing backgrounds who come to the central Sudan village of Umdaban, a religious centre. One father brings his twin sons to the Quranic school; another brings his sick daughter to see Kifafa, the resident miner who while others are driven by the Troubles and charting to attract believers. An entertaining episode containing rarely seen film of Muslim worship.

• Frances Tomsett gives a splendid performance as Emma, a 30-year-old spinster living in a Belfast house, cocooned from the 'troubles' by a passion for the works of Jane Austen. *THE SMALL HOUSE* (Radio 4 8.00pm) *Small House* through in the form of Cormac, a young man on the run from the IRA who shelters in the house. He effect his presence has on Emma and her possessive father is neatly observed by Andrew Tyrrell, the author.
**a religious centre. One father**

brings his twin sons to the Quranic school; another brings his sick daughter to see Kifafa, the resident miner who while others are driven by the Troubles and charting to attract believers. An entertaining episode containing rarely seen film of Muslim worship.

• Frances Tomsett gives a

splendid performance as Emma,

a 30-year-old spinster living in

a Belfast house, cocooned from the 'troubles' by a passion for the works of Jane Austen. *THE SMALL HOUSE* (Radio 4 8.00pm) *Small House* through in the form of Cormac, a young man on the run from the IRA who shelters in the house. He effect his presence has on Emma and her possessive father is neatly observed by Andrew Tyrrell, the author.
**May Night, Mendelssohn** (Two, Picnic on point; Albumset, Op. 11, 12, 13, 14, piano), and Bizet's *Symphony in C*.
9.00 *This Week's Composer*:
Borodin. *The Symphony No 1* (the National Phil Orch, under Lorin Maazel) and a sequence of songs sung by the bass Alisa Tereshchenko.
10.00 *Music for Pleasure*: Vivaldi plays Verdi's *Woman's Song* and Schumann's *Nachtstücke*, Op 23.
10.35 *Music for Strings*: The French Phil Orch, under Charles Dutoit, plays Franck's *Concerto Grosso* in D major, Op 6, No 4; Handel's *Concierto Grossos* in B flat major, Op 6, No 7; and Bartók's *Divertimento*.</

# Remembering the past... fearing for the future

Continued from page 1

He was followed by Prince Andrew, the Duke of Kent and Prince Michael of Kent. Further wreaths were laid on behalf of other members of the royal family who watched from a balcony.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher led the political leaders, laying a wreath on behalf of the Government. Mr Neil Kinnock, at the ceremony for the first time as leader of the Opposition, followed, then made way for Mr David Steel.

Dr David Owen of the Social Democratic Party, who was refused a place at the Cenotaph alongside the other parties, was in Plymouth and laid a wreath at the city's war memorial.

He declined to comment on his absence from Whitehall, saying: "I am not prepared to talk about politics today. This is neither the time nor the place. There are times when even politics must be put to bed and this is one of them."

He did, however, remark on the decision to review the position next year: "Let's hope wiser counsel prevails next time."

The day brought a crop of protests including one from war widows who laid a floral cross at the Cenotaph after the official service.

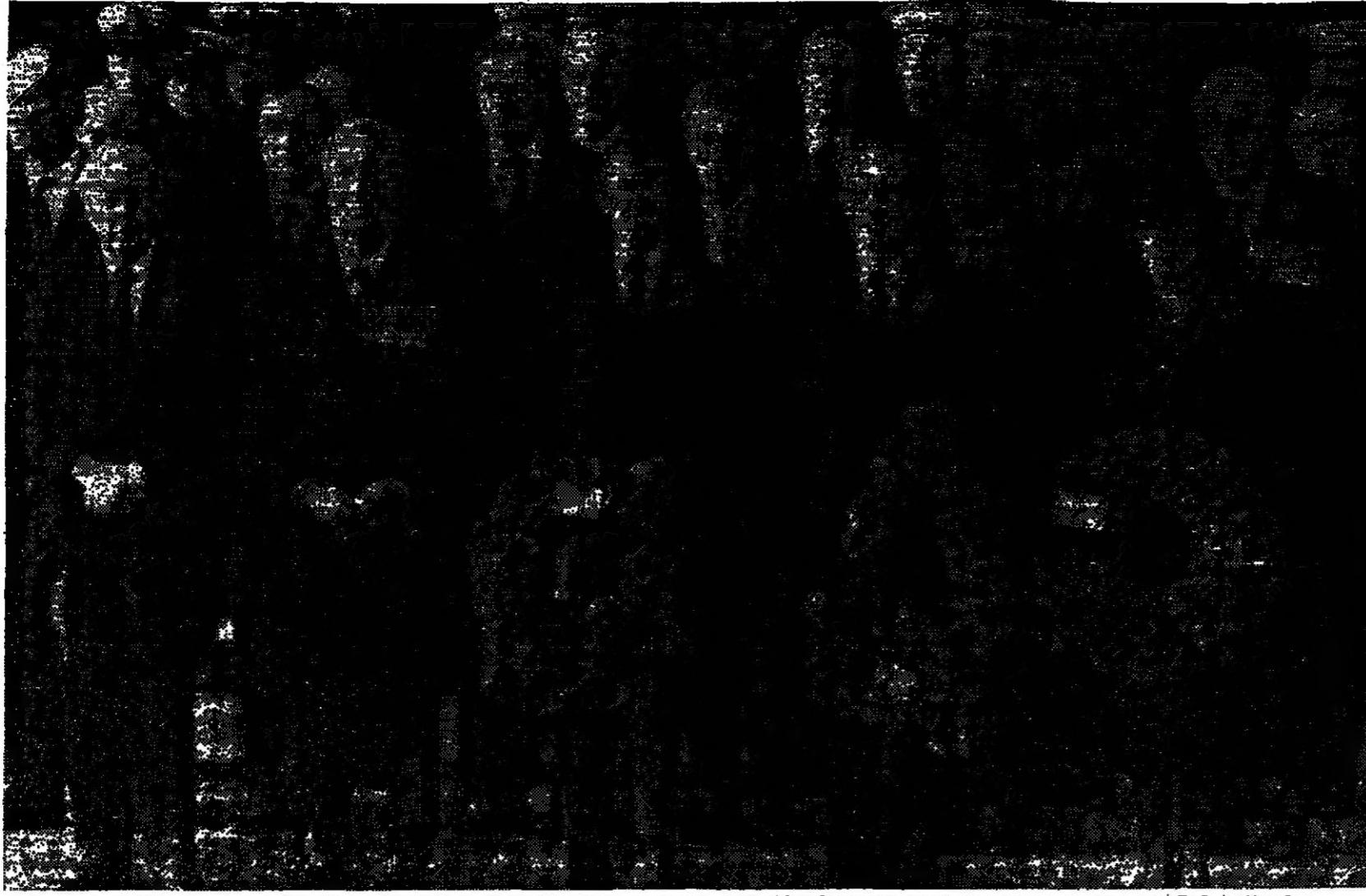
Mrs Iris Strange, president of British War Widows and Associates, said: "We represent the widows of the first and second world wars and we are seeking parity with those widows since 1973, who are entitled to larger benefits."

Down the road at Parliament Square, 26 anti-nuclear protesters were arrested during a mock "die in". The Peace Anonymous group had hoped to stage the demonstration at the Cenotaph but strict security kept them away.

The women at Greenham ignored reports that the missiles may arrive at the base tomorrow and instead held their own Remembrance Day ceremony.

At 11am they formed circles outside each of the base's eight gates, held hands and stood in silence. Then they grouped at the main gate for a slow march carrying placards saying: "Who killed Karen Silkwood?" to the beat of a candle on a tambourine. The march took two hours to travel 200 yards.

Karen Silkwood was an American nuclear analyst who was mysteriously killed in a road accident when on her way to give a journalist documentary evidence of safety violations at the power station where she worked. All her papers had disappeared from her car when her body was found.



Former Prime Ministers Lord Wilson of Rievaulx and Mr Edward Heath, Mr David Steel, Liberal Leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour Leader, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher wait to place their wreaths on the Cenotaph. Photograph: Bill Warhurst



Dr David Owen pauses before laying his wreath at Plymouth Naval War Memorial

A policeman salutes outside the Greenham Common air base as women protesters hold hands and form a circle during their own Remembrance Day ceremony

Mrs Iris Strange, President of the British War Widows (centre), with other war widows at the Cenotaph ceremony

## Today's events

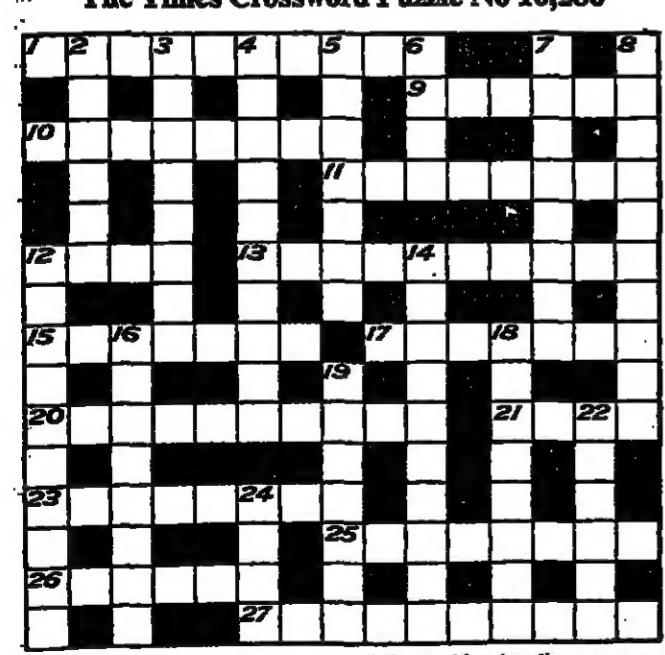
### Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, attends the association's 1983 Eve of Remembrance Dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Farnham, Bristol, 7.30.

The Duke of Gloucester attends the President's Luncheon at Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Great George Street, London, 12.45.

Talks, lectures  
• Terence houses in London, by Ashley Barker for Chichester Civic

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,286



**ACROSS**  
1 Fabulous way to make Carol happy (10).  
9 In turn I have a voice (6).  
10 Danger abroad, I do pray for resolution (8).  
11 A 13 fruit tree (8).  
12 Garment girl's taken out of trunk (4).  
13 Making clear etc, about record holder (10).  
15 Frankness may suffice, before you are outspoken (7).  
17 Slattern - English or Yugoslav? (7).  
20 A close contest (10).  
21 Manage to cover a wall (4).  
23 Mysterious events continuing around the south (6-2).  
25 Having nothing finally in one domain, move to another (8).  
26 Encourage a song-writer (6).  
27 Always wanting more fashionable fur around backward Isle (10).

**DOWN**  
2 Lancashire town that's no end fast (6).  
3 Press Council gets first prize (8).  
4 There's no honour in this old end (10).  
5 Dance with a bird where shepherd slept (7).

Society, at Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, West Street, Chichester, 7.30.

### Music

Piano recital by John Humphries and Alan Schiller, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 7.30.

Early Music by Salomon String Quartet, Byng Kenrick Theatre, University of Aston, Birmingham, 7.30.

Concert by Scottish Chamber Orchestra, with James Galway (flute), Music Hall, Aberdeen, 7.30.

Concert by Richard Thompson Band, Brewery Arts Centre, Kendal, Cumbria, 8.30.

Recital by Janet Hilton (clarinet) and Keith Swallow (piano), St Paul's Hall, Huddersfield, 7.30.

### General

Musical Fireworks Display, Recreation Ground, Brecon Road, Hay-on-Wye, 7.30.

### New exhibitions

Silkscreen prints by Christopher Pratt, Glasgow Print Studio, 123 Ingram Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 10.30 to 4 (milil Dec 8).

Fine Art by a collection of artists and their hangings by Freda Walker, Abbot Hall, Kendal, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 3.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec 18).

Stonecarving and drawing by Rosemary Terry and Peter Ling, E. M. Flint Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (until Dec 10).

Work of the Cheltenham At

Gallery and Museum, Clarence Street, Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (until Dec 3).

Last chance to see  
The Highland Clearances: Paintings by Peter Seddon, St Andrews University, 10 to 5 (ends today).

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Education (Grants and Awards) Bill, second reading. Lords (2.30): Travel Concessions for the Unemployed Bill, second reading. Debates on EEC committee reports on polluter-pays principle and on European Monetary System.

### Vine disease

The Central Office of Information has issued a warning against competency to vindictively attack and discredit physicians as historians, critics which wiped out many of Europe's vines in the 19th century. If they have planted grape vines this year they should check their plants carefully for signs of the disease before leaf fall. Grape phylloxera is an aphid-like insect that damages vines in many countries but had been eradicated here. The most notable symptom is prominent gall on the underside of the leaf, which may be as much as one-quarter of an inch in diameter and are green, sometimes finished with red. Do not try to destroy the infestation but phone the nearest Ministry of Agriculture office.

### South Wales trains

British Rail is increasing the number of daily train services running between South Wales and Paddington to 23 each way today to reduce the traffic congestion on the Severn Bridge. The one additional train leaves Cardiff at 8.45am Newport at 9.01, Bristol Parkway at 9.25, arriving Paddington at 10.15pm (on Saturdays the train will start from Swansea). Return will be at 6.17pm from Paddington, arriving Bristol Parkway at 7.46, Newport at 8.09 and Cardiff at 8.26. British Rover fares can be used on the train. Prices are £17 from Swansea, £15 from Cardiff and Newport and £12 from Bristol Parkway.

### Nature notes

Magnets are forming further afield; besides their familiar cluster, they have a curious double note. Like an oak cracking in a rowlock, Blackbirds are noisy at dawn and dusk; they set up a persistent chipping note directed at other blackbirds roosting near them. Lesser redpolls flock to the birches and alders in the South of England. Little parties of them leapfrogging over each other on the wing as they work their way along a line of trees. Among the twigs they are as bright as blue tits.

Many boughs are bare, but where leaves remain on the trees they are often brilliantly coloured: white horn leaves are clear honey colour; rowan leaves are crimson with pink centres; hawthorn hedge haws have a strong purple glow.

Hedgehogs are common on the roads, but they are preparing their winter nests of moss and dry leaves in holes in the field-banks. Once they go into hibernation, they rarely appear again until the spring. Some foxes are still in family parties with the vixen, but they will start life on their own as the winter closes in.

### Roads

London and South-east: A501: Lane closed westbound at Euston Road (King's Cross) junction with Mablethorpe Lane, B172: One lane each way, temporary signs at Blackhorse Lane, Walthamstow, N of A503 Forest Road, A4088: One lane each way at Blackbird Hill and Neasden Lane.

Midlands: M4: Lanes closed at Telford bypass; diversion at junction 5. A456: One lane, temporary signs at Welsh Gate, Bewdley, A58: One lane on Tyburn Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

North: A57: Buxton Road, Macclesfield, closed between Commercial Road and French Avenue, diversion signposted Liverpool Queensway tunnel closed 9.15am to 5.45pm, diversion via Liverpool Wallasey tunnel, M62: One carriage-way shared between junctions 29 (M1) and 3 (Rothwell) Lane.

A420: Temporary lights at Lyneham banks, Wiltshire, between Chippenham and Wootton Bassett.

A476: One lane, temporary signs from Martley to Pontypridd.

A38: Lanes closed at Marsh Mills viaduct and Lee Mill, Plymouth; diversions.

Scotland: A7: Single lane, temporary signs at Selkirk. Edinborough Roadsworks on George Street at junction of Hanover Street and junction of Cammell Street with Quality Street. A803: Roadsworks on Springfield Road, Glasgow, at junction of Hawthorn Street.

Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

"There is no need for Mrs Thatcher to look too hard for examples of the Victorian values she cherishes," the Daily Mirror says. "Her policies are the mirror image of those values. They are the modern sweat shops where thousands of women work for a pittance in unsafe and unhealthy conditions.... To Mrs Thatcher, Victorian values mean happy families living in comfort. But for most people living in Victorian towns and cities, work is misery at best and even worse than at 'work'." What the sweatshop workers need are the benefits workers already enjoy.

The Prime Minister had grasped the uncomfortable truth that Britain now had two superpowers to worry about instead of one. The Sunday Mirror said yesterday: "The American invasion of Central America made Mrs Thatcher realize that the Reagan Administration could no longer be trusted. She might even regret accepting United States cruise missiles."

The Observers said that the Government had badly misjudged the state of public opinion about control of cruise missiles. It was now forced to question American good will on the missiles as well as on Granada and Lebanon.

It was now clear that a change to dual British and American control of the missiles would do much to allay public misgivings about them in Britain.

## Weather forecast

Pressure will be high over Britain but a trough will cross the far NE.

### 6 am to midnight

Lindisfarne, East Anglia, 9.25, Central 8, East Midlands 8.25, E Mersey 8.25, Surrey 8.25, West 8.25, East 8.25, and Int: wind NE, moderate, occasionally fresh; max temp 6C (43F).

W Midlands, Wales, NW England, Isle of Man, N Ireland: Dry, sunny, cool, with some frost early and late; wind NE, mainly moderate; max temp 9C (48F) to 14C (57F).

London, SW England, S Wales, S Scotland: Cloudy, some rain or shower, wind SW to W, moderate, locally strong; max temp 10C (50F) to 14C (57F).

Cheshire, Islands, SW England: Sun intervals, variable cloud, risk of light showers, some frost intact; wind NE, moderate, fresh, locally strong; max temp 9C (48F) to 14C (57F).

Lake District, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Anglais: Frost in places; early and late; wind NE, fresh, light; max temp 5 to 11C (41 to 52F).

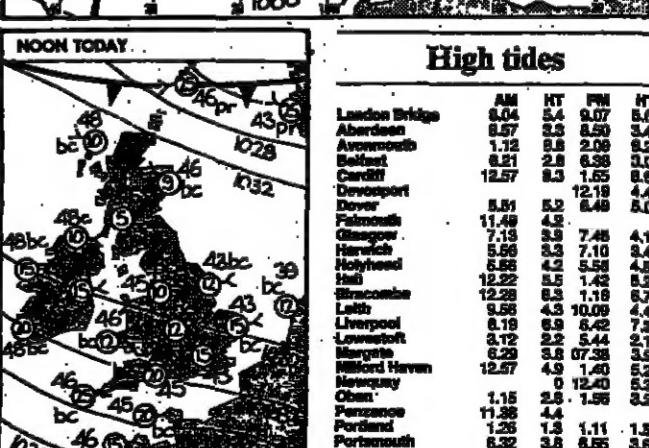
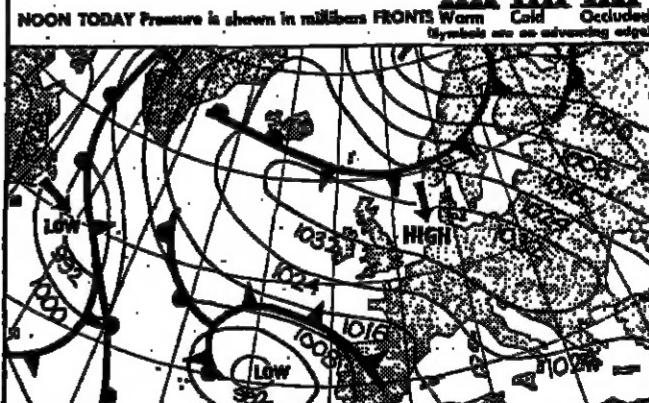
Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy; some rain or shower; wind SW to W, moderate, locally strong; max temp 8C (46F) to 11C (52F).

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough; Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, passage locally gale; sea rough or very rough; Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Little change.

SEAS PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough; Straits of Dover: Wind E, strong, passage locally gale; sea rough or very rough; Georges Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONT: Warm COLD: Occluded Cyclone: an advancing cold front



NOON TODAY			
London	AM	HT	PM
Brighton	8.04	8.4	8.7
Aberdeen	8.57	8.5	8.5
Edinburgh	8.21	8.2	8.2
Glasgow	8.27	8.2	8.2
Cardiff	8.27	8.2	8.2
Dover	8.21	8.2	8.2
Plymouth	8.14	8.1	8.1
Exeter	8.14	8.1	8.1
Southampton	8.15	8.1	8.1
Portsmouth	8.15	8.1	8.1
Sheffield	8.22	8.2	8.2
Nottingham	8.22	8.2	8.2
Leeds	8.22	8.2	8.2
Liverpool	8.19	8.2	8.2
Merseyside	8.12	8.1	8.1
Southport	8.07	8.05	8.05
Warrington	8.07	8.05	8.05
Wigan	8.05	8.03	8.03
Woolton	8.04	8.02	8.02
High tides			
London Bridge	8.04		
Aberdeen	8.57		
Edinburgh	8.21		
Glasgow	8.27		
Cardiff	8.27		
Dover	8.21		
Plymouth	8.14		
Exeter	8.14		
Southampton	8.15		
Portsmouth	8.15		
Sheffield	8.22		
Nottingham	8.22		
Leeds	8.22		
Liverpool	8.19		
Merseyside	8.12		
Warrington	8.07		